The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2635—WITH A SUPPLEMENT. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM ALBANY.

Passage of the New-York Tax Levy and the Pro Rata Bill in the House.

The Rates of Marriage to Brooklyn Investigated.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 29.

The Ferry bill, reducing the rates to one cent, which passed the Senate, was before the Assembly Committee of Commerce to-night. A large Brooklyn delegation was present. The Committee was addressed by A. OAKEY HALL for the Commissioners of the New-York Sinking Fund, and by Messrs. FULLER and COZZEN, of the Assembly, and several Brooklyn Aldermen. The final hearing was fixed for next Tuesday, when Mr. EVARTS will be heard for New-York interests.

The vote on the Pro Rata bill in Assembly is the subject of much speculation, and is considered to have damaged the prospects of the bill in the Senate.

RATHBONE & Co., who failed here, are the stove dealers, and not the hardware men.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 29.

The New-York Canvassers' and Inspectors' bill was reported favorably.

Mr. MANIERRE noticed a bill to furnish the Seventh Regiment complete equipments.

Mr. FERRO introduced a bill to limit the charge of milk freight from Ousville, Orange County, to New-York, to three-quarters of a cent per quart.

Mr. MURPHY introduced a bill to provide for general vaccination.

Mr. CONNOLLY introduced a bill to legalize the acts of the Common Council opening Fourth-avenue to Seventy-ninth street.

Mr. MANIERRE introduced a bill to establish a nautical school in New-York harbor.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 29.

The privileges of the floor were extended to Hon. JOHN B. RASKIN, of Westchester, and ex-Senator ELY of New-York.

The bill preventing stockholders of Railroad Companies from voting by proxy came up for a third reading.

Mr. FULLER moved to recommit the bill to a Committee of the Whole. It was an infringement of personal rights, designed to reverse the policy of the State by driving from it all foreign capital.

Mr. CALLICOTT supported the motion.

Mr. MILLER denounced the bill as a personal measure, designed to attempt to wrest the power of one Corporation in the State out of the hands of its present managers.

Mr. MCQUADE moved to lay the bill on the table. Carried.

BILLS PASSED.

To prevent and punish prize-fighting; to amend the act to regulate New-York Firemen; to transfer the power of the Contracting Board to the Canal Board.

The bill to authorize the laying of a double railroad track in Brooklyn, Kings County, and Newtown, Queens County, was laid on the table.

Mr. GOVER gave notice of a bill to provide for the payment of judgments recovered against the City by members of the old Police.

The hour for the third reading of the special order (the *Pro Rata* bill) being close at hand, Mr. MERRITT rose to a question of privilege. He read the circular sent round to his constituents and others all over the State, charging that railroad agents had been crowding the Assembly floor all the session, and implying that every man had been corrupted who was opposed to the bill, and on these grounds begging for more petitions. He denounced this and the whole course of the friends of the *Pro Rata* bill, which had been to excite prejudice, instead of convincing the reason. By such tricks and frauds only had the petitions been secured.

The *Pro Rata* bill was then put upon the third reading.

Mr. JAQUES moved to recommit the bill to a Special Committee, with instructions to substitute a bill which prohibits Railroads from charging more per mile for short than for long distances, and leaving them at liberty to fix their own prices at competing points.

Mr. JAQUES spoke on the motion, amidst constant interruptions from Messrs. MILLER and FLAGLER, and the Speaker, on points of order.

The motion to recommit was lost by 41 to 84, showing a very full vote.

The previous question was ordered.

The bill was then read a third time and carried, by 65 to 61.

The bill was lost on the first vote, which stood 64 to 62.

Mr. PAYNE changed his vote to the affirmative, and saved the bill.

Mr. FLAGLER called from the table the resolutions censuring the Speaker, and the same were rejected, 25 to 87.

Mr. COOPER, in voting in the negative, explained that he did so because he found that the resolutions were regarded as a political movement against a Republican Speaker.

The New-York Tax Levy bill was passed.

Bills Before the Legislature.

ACT PROVIDING FOR A DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

Section 1 provides for a "Department of Public Charities and Correction," which shall have three Commissioners at its head.

Section 2 vests the appointment of these Commissioners in the Board of Supervisors; the three to draw lots for the terms to expire with Dec. 31, 1862, 1864 and 1866, respectively. Vacancies by death are to be filled by the Supervisors, and terms about to expire shall be provided for during the month preceding.

Section 3 fixes the salary of each Commissioner at $3,000 per annum, constitutes two of the Commissioners a quorum, and abolishes the present Board of Governors of the Almshouse. The new Board is to elect its own President.

Section 4 gives the proposed Board control over all the institutions now under the care of the Governors of the Almshouse, and excludes from its supervision the House of Refuge, Juvenile Delinquent Asylum, the House of Detention for Witnesses, and the County and Sheriff's Jail.

Section 5 empowers the Board to appoint, remove and prescribe rules for the government of the Wardens and subordinate officers of the various institutions; and vests it with the powers now granted the Governors of the Almshouse.

Section 6 prohibits the expenditure of moneys by the Board unless an appropriation has regularly been made by the Commissioners, and audited and allowed by the Department of Finance of the City. No Commissioner is to be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract for supplies or for any other purpose connected with the institutions whereby pecuniary benefit would result to him.

Section 7 confers the power of detaining in the Workhouse persons who shall have been duly committed to the City Prison, the Penitentiary or the Almshouse; but prohibits employing vagrants or paupers in the company of any others than those committed for intoxication, and assault and battery not felonious. The Board may transfer from the Institutions mentioned to Blackwell's Island certain classes of persons, first giving them the liberty of leaving the Department.

Section 8 provides for the appointment of a Superintendent of the Workhouse.

Section 9 defines the manner in which those committed to the Workhouse shall be employed. The work which may be assigned them shall not be such that it will conflict with any mechanical employment pursued by the people of the State. Feeding unruly convicts on bread and water is the punishment prescribed.

Section 10 limits the hours of labor to ten *per diem*; forbids the employment of any hired help for cultivating the grounds beyond one professional gardener. All the money which accrues from the sale of vegetables raised on the land under control of the Department, is to be deposited with the City Chamberlain.

Section 11 provides for the opening of an account with each pauper in the Workhouse, charging him for board and crediting him with work done.

Section 12 enjoins the Board to classify the criminals, so that the novice may not associate with those more hardened in crime.

Sections 13 and 14 define the duties of the Superintendent at the Workhouse; Section 15 those of the officer in charge of the Almshouse; Section 16 those of the one in charge of the Nurseries; and Section 17 authorizes the Board to amend the rule for the government of the Department as it may deem necessary.

Section 18 authorizes the Board to enlarge the buildings under its charge when it may deem it necessary; provided the cost of such enlargement is not more than $5,000, when it must be authorized by the Supervisors.

Section 19 empowers the Board, or any member of it, to indenture children who have been under the care of the Department for three months.

Section 20 fixes January as the time when it shall submit its annual report of expenditures and receipts to the Supervisors.

Section 21 relates to the visiting and inspection of the Institution by the Board of Supervisors, and empowers it to remove from office any Commissioner for cause, or any subordinate, if the Board shall have refused to do so.

Sections 22 and 23 designate the Board of Supervisors as the department which shall collect the taxes necessary to carry on the Institution and classify the appropriations.

Section 24 provides for the appointment of an attorney to the Board, and sections 25, 26 and 27 have reference to the repeal of all acts which conflict with this.

From Our Albany Correspondent.

THE PASSAGE OF THE PRO RATA BILL IN THE ASSEMBLY—THE AYES AND NOES—BILLS IN THE SENATE—CAMP EQUIPAGE FOR THE SEVENTH REGIMENT—EXECUTIVE SESSION, ETC., ETC.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 29, 1860.

The entire attention of both Houses was engrossed to day with the third reading of the *Pro Rata* bill in the Assembly.

It was ordered to a third reading last evening, about 8 o'clock, by a vote of Ayes, 66; Noes, 39—with 25 absentees. A party at Mr. WEED'S was impending, and immediately after the result was announced the Assembly adjourned.

The division list on the motion to order the bill to a third reading was in active demand, and the chances of the vote to-day was the universal topic. The chances were discussed by everybody, and it seemed as though almost everybody must be in Albany. Since the last election of Senator SEWARD I have not seen such a gathering together of the knowing and the known.

The friends of the measure, assuming that of the 66 who had voted to order it to a third reading not more than three or four could be got away, and knowing that of the twenty-five absent at least ten would vote aye, naturally felt very confident of success to-day.

The opponents of the bill—and judging by the crowds at the hotels, their name is legion—knowing that they could decrease the 66, and presuming that the absentees were dodging, entertained strong hopes that they would be able to defeat their opponents.

You of course understand that a bill must have 65 affirmative votes, and that an absentee is equivalent to a negative vote, so that it is incumbent on the friends of a measure not to have a majority of all the votes that may be present, but a majority of all that can possibly be on hand.

This morning, the third reading of bills was proceeded with. Shortly, before the hour fixed for the final reading of the *Pro Rata* bill, Mr. MERRITT, of St. Lawrence, on a question of privilege, read a circular which had been issued by the Clinton League about the time when the Legislature took a recess. The circular reflected pretty strongly upon members and reporters of the House, and its presentation and reading seemed to have been prompted by a desire to reenact the Milliken farce with a change of characters. Upon a point of order being raised, Mr. MERRITT gave way, and the Speaker announced the third reading of the *Pro Rata* bill. As soon as the title had been read, Mr. JAQUES, of New-York, moved to recommit the bill to the Select Committee by which it was reported, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause, and insert a bill which he sent up to the Clerk's desk.

Upon this motion Mr. JAQUES addressed the House at some length. When he had concluded, the Previous Question was moved, and the House sustained the call.

By the peculiar rules of the House, when the Previous Question is called, the vote is not on the original, but on the pending motion. So the vote called was on recommitting, and on proceeding with the third reading of the original bill. The House would not recommit—the vote standing Ayes 41, Noes 84—all but three members voting.

Then the Clerk proceeded with the reading. There were no more interruptions, and the roll being called, the result was Ayes 66, Noes 61, absent 2, as follows:

YEAS—B. Allen of Oneida, O. Allen of Erie, Barden of Yates, Barlett of Madison, Beebe of Chenango, Bingham of Rensselaer, Bixby of Wayne, Bush of Chenango, Carter of Oswego, D. Clark of Madison, S. Clark of Oneida, Coleman of Rensselaer, Collins of Albany, Crane of Cattaraugus, Culver of Rensselaer, *Decker* of Sullivan, Downs of Schuyler Dwight of Tompkins, Ellsworth of Saratoga, Emerick of Onondaga, Evans of Oneida, Finch of Essex, Fisher of Kings, Flagler of Niagara, Fuller of Livingston, *Fullon* of Saratoga, Gray of Steuben. *Hall* of Seneca, Holcomb of Herkimer, Hoskins of Wyoming, Hough of Lewis, Jakway of Washington, Jeffords of Monroe, Jewell of Ulster, Jewett of Jefferson, Johnson of Delaware, R. S. Kelsey of Oswego, Littlejohn of Oswego, Law of Delaware, McFadden of Clinton, McQuade of Oneida, Magee of Broome, Maxson of Allegany, Merselis of Albany, Miller of Erie, Millington of Herkimer, Morgan of Cayuga, Molton of Genesee, Austin Myers of Onondaga, Newell of Erie, Payne of Cayuga, Perry of Monroe, Plumb of Erie, Pond of Monroe, Rider of Steuben, Servis of Wayne, H. Smith of Chautauqua, J. M. Smith of Cattaraugus, W. M. Smith of Allegany, Stilson of Orleans, Taggert of Jefferson, Van Alstyle of Columbia, Van Horn of Niagara, Whipple of Otsego, Williams of Oneida—65

NAYS—*Bowman* of Montgomery, Briggs of Kings, *Burns* of New-York, Butler of Warren, *Cadwell* of Orange, *Callicot* of Kings, Chittenden, of St. Lawrence, *J. Clark* of Ulster, *Coles* of New-York, Conkling of New-York, Cook of Chatauque, *Coonley* of Greene, Cooper of New-York *Cornelius* of Suffolk, *Couchman* of Schoharie, Crocker of Steuben, *Darcy* of Kings, Dickinson of Franklin, Dorsch of Schenectady, Earll of Tioga, *Garrettson* of Dutchess, *Gibbs* of Albany, *Govers* of New-York, *Harris* of New-York, Hubbell of Westchester, Jacques of New-York, Jennings of Suffolk, *Jones* of Kings, *C. Kelsey* of Kings, *Kennedy* of Fulton, *Kortright* of Ulster, McVean of Cortland, *Masterson* of New-York, Merritt of St. Lawrence, Milliken of Westchester, McArthur of Columbia, *A. A. Meyers* of Kings, *Odell* of Westchester, *O'Rourke* of New-York, Palmer of Dutchess, Peck of Ontario, Pelton of Putnam, *Pettit* of Queens, Powell of Ontario, *Regan* of Orange, Richardson of St. Lawrence, Robinson of Chemung, St. John of Otsego, Savage of Washington, Searles of Jefferson, *A. Smith* of New-York, *Taber* of Queens, Tucker of New-York, *Varian* of New-York, *Vermilye* of Richmond, *Voorhis* of New-York, *Walsh* of New-York, *Webster* of New-York, *Wiley* of Livingston, *Woodruff* of New-York, *Yeury* of Rockland—61.

You will notice that only three Democrats (in Italics) voted in the affirmative; all the rest, 63, were Republicans. In the negative, were 28 Republicans and 33 Democrats. Of the absentees, one was a Democrat, and the other a Republican.

Every member from Staten Island, Long Island, New-York and the River Counties, that was present, voted in the negative, except Mr. FISHER, of Kings, and Mr. VAN ALSTYNE, of Columbia. It is the first time that I ever knew the vote of New-York to be a unit, and the first time that such a strictly sectional vote has been recorded.

At no time since the election of Mr. SEWARD, in 1855, have there been so many votes recorded on the passage any bill or resolution. The excitement was very great, and, on the result being announced, there was a stampede for the telegraph stations that bespoke anxious watchers for the result at other places besides Albany.

I have expressed my conviction that this bill would pass the Assembly. Only yesterday, I felt assured that it must have 72 to 78 votes. To-day it gets only what is required by the Constitution. To-morrow it would not have so many—the day after hardly enough to keep it before the House for consideration. Not that the convictions of members have changed, but that the ingenuity and appliances of its opponents have been active and efficient. It may be that the bill is as bad as the commercial interests represent it. It may prove to be disastrous to large and important enterprises. If so, it deserved to be defeated. But it is degrading to the State to witness the character of the arguments urged against the measure, and to know that such arguments would prove potent where reasoning and all else had failed.

Judging from the events of the last forty-eight hours, I do not see how the bill can pass the Senate.

In the Senate there was much routine business done, but a very slim attendance. Senators were mostly lookers-on of the Assembly proceedings.

Among the bills reported favorably in the Upper House to-day, was that providing for the appointment of Inspectors and Canvassers in the City of New-York.

Also, the bill to legalize certain acts of the Common Council of the City of New-York, which grant to Commodore VANDERBILT two or three hundred feet of the best water-front which the City possesses.

The bill to authorize the Inebriate Asylum to abstract another and larger per centage of the license moneys, was reported against, and is so knocked for the session. At least I hope so.

Mr. MANIERRE gave notice of two bills that will be warmly received at home. One is to provide for the organization of a Naval School in which to educate sailors for the mercantile marine. The other will authorizes the Commissary-General of the State to procure a complete set of camp equipage for the glorious Seventh Regiment.

There was an Executive Session of the Senate to-day, but as all the important appointments have now been made, there is no interest attaches to the secret conclaves.

Now that the *Pro Rata* bill is out of the Assembly, I think you may anticipate an active business in the general branches of legislation. That has been a kind of brake on the legislative wheels that would not let them revolve very fast. If they do not spin now, I am much mistaken. Bring on your axes, if you want them ground. LEO.

FROM WASHINGTON.

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH IN THE SENATE.

Able and Important Speech of Mr. Douglas in Reply.

The Contest for Printer Reopened in the House.

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, in Defence of the South.

Special Dispatch to the *New-York Times*.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 29.

THE SENATE YESTERDAY.

The report that Senator SEWARD would speak to-day, crowded the immense galleries, and by noon it was impossible to procure standing room within hearing of the chamber, although the proceedings did not commence till 1 o'clock. The great leader of the Republican Party was in fine condition, and exhibited unmistakeable consciousness of his own power to meet the expectation of his party and his country. With the calmness of a May morning he approached the subject, and for more than an hour riveted the attention of all. The Democratic side of the chamber bore the excoriation administered to secession and disunion, though it was restless under the *exposé* of Southern fanaticism.

Mr. DOUGLAS followed in reply, and ably espoused the cause of the South, and defended the Democratic Party against the charges preferred by the great "Irrepressible" leader. Every one was commenting on the fact, that whenever the "tug of war" came, Mr. DOUGLAS was put forward to fight the battle for Slavery, while his rival aspirants for the Presidency draw back, and retire from the field. The speech of Mr. DOUGLAS to-day drew upon him flattering compliments from Gen. JEFF. DAVIS, and will go far towards securing him the Charleston nomination by acclamation.

Gen. DAVIS, the Cicero of the Senate, followed Judge DOUGLAS, and explained the great Doctrine of State Rights.

Senator BROWN will speak to his resolutions to-morrow.

THE PRINTER TO THE HOUSE.

The Republicans are again at sea with regard to a Printer, Mr. FORD'S election proving to be no election. The ballot to-day resulted in Mr. FORD'S falling off, and a new man will be started to-morrow. Rumors were put afloat of improper division of the spoils, and this defeated an election.

WHAT THE COMMITTEES ARE DOING.

Mr. LOVEJOY expects to report a Homestead bill, when the Public Land Committee shall be called on to meet, probably to-morrow.

The Post-office Committee has authorized its Chairman, Mr. COLFAX, to report a bill authorizing the use of DICK'S patent for "printed address" on newspapers, with the rate of subscription. The newspapers of the country have been urging the passage of this law.

Mr. MILES and Senator MALLORY were before the Post-office Committee to-day, to testify relative to the mail steamer line between Charleston and Havana. Their arguments and appeals were strong, but the Committee have yet given no intimation of their views.

An able report on the repeal of the Neutrality Laws will be submitted to the Judiciary Committee on Friday next, by Hon. MILES TAYLOR. This committee is also considering a bill for repealing the laws of New-Mexico, protecting slave property, and a bill repealing the Fugitive Slave law. These two bills will elicit an animated discussion in the committee, and will probably not be reported this Session, as the effect might be damaging to Presidential prospects.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The speech of Mr. GROW, to-day, in defence of his homestead policy, was not only able, but at times eloquent and classical.

Major BEATTAN having reached here last evening, from Texas, laid his dispatches from Gov. HOUSTON before President BUCHANAN to-day, and they were immediately called for by the Senate, to which they will be transmitted to-morrow.

Mr. W. DE RAASLOFF, Chargé and Consul-General of Denmark, had an interesting interview with the Secretary of State to-day, touching the manner in which the convention with that Government is observed and carried out. Denmark is highly pleased with the result of that negotiation.

Serious difficulties are about arising touching contracts for the transportation of army supplies into New-Mexico. Before the bonds of contractors had reached here, the Department readvertised, and now the question arises as to the acceptance of these bonds which are satisfactory. The President thinks they should be received, in consideration of the great distance and irregularity of the mails between this place and Santa Fé. Secretary FLOYD insists on new bids being received. The end is not yet.

Secretary TOUCEY has delivered to Commander SHUBRICK, by permission of Congress, the sword presented him by Gen. URQUIZA, President of the Argentine Confederation. The handle is of solid gold. The scabbard is silver tipped with gold, and the hilt is decorated with diamonds. It is the same which was worn by URQUIZA at the time of mediation, and is valued at $5,000.

Pursuant to instructions from the War Department Light Battery M., Second Artillery, will proceed without delay from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Brown in Texas, *via* St. Louis and New-Orleans, under charge of Lieut. HENRY BENSON. Brevet-Major HUNT and other officers belonging to this Company are ordered to join. Major HUNT is now in this city.

Lieut. MICHLER, of the corps of Topographical Engineers, has been detailed for Light-house duty, and will report to the Secretary of the Treasury for instructions.

My dispatch touching the warehouse contracts in New York, brought on Messrs. MATTHEWS & MCINTYRE, who are here busily operating to save their present arrangement. Proposals have since been received here, offering to transact the business for thirty per cent. less than the present parties receive. If the contract is not set aside, a bill will be introduced, requiring Secretary COBB to let it out to the lowest bidder.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 29.

The galleries were densely crowded, and the heat excessive.

The Invalid Pension bill was reported and passed.

Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) reported the Military Academy bill without amendment, and it was laid aside.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Navy inform the Senate as to the number of marine hospitals, the number of patients, and the expenses since 1854. Adopted.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) presented a petition that the Post-Office Department be made free.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury communicate a statement of the revenue from each collection district from 1854 to 1859.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a memorial of the merchants and underwriters of Boston for a steam mail twice a month between Charleston and Key West and Cuba.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York (Rep.,) moved that the bill for the admission of Kansas be put on its second reading. Carried.

By consent Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) offered a resolution that the President communicate every communication received from the Governor of Texas relative to disturbances on the Rio Grande. Adopted.

Mr. SEWARD presented the memorial of the Legislature of Kansas praying for admission into the Union.

Mr. SEWARD then spoke.

[His speech will be found, reported at full length, in the Supplement which accompanies the present issue of the TIMES.—ED.]

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said it had become fashionable to refer to the Kansas and Nebraska act as the cause of the disturbances now in the country, and people talk of that reopening the controversy, and they talk about the repeal of this sacred compact that has been undisturbed for more than a quarter of a century, which would never have happened had that party been faithful to the provisions of the reservation. The necessity for the repeal of that act was in the fact that the majority in the Northern States refused to carry out the Missouri Compromise in good faith. He was willing to extend it to the Pacific Ocean, and to abide by it forever, and the entire South, with one exception in this body, was willing to abide by it. But the Free-Soil element was so strong as to defeat that measure, and thus the Slavery question was opened anew. These men, who now complain of the abrogation of that act, were the very men that denounced it, and ask who were willing to abide by it. It was the defeat of the enactment to extend that act to the Pacific Ocean, which passed this body, but was defeated in the House of Representatives, to establish the great principle rebuking the doctrine of intervention by Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territories. Both parties pledged themselves in 1852 to abide by that principle, and in 1854 they carried out that compromise in the Nebraska act. He repeated that the resistance to the settlement of the act of 1820, and the defeat of the bill extending the compromise to the Pacific, was the sole cause of the agitation of 1850, and gave rise to the necessity of establishing the principle of non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the Territories. Hence he was not willing to stand here and hear the Senator from New-York (Mr. SEWARD) arraign him and the party to which he belonged, and charge them with the responsibility which rests entirely on the Senator and his associates. The Democratic party were willing to carry out that Compromise, but failing in that, they have been faithful to the new adjustment, and whatever agitation has grown up since has been in consequence of the resistance of the party, of whom that Senator is the head, to that great principle which has been ratified by the American people at two Presidential elections. If he was willing to acquiesce in the solemnly ratified judgment of the American people to whom he appeals, there would be no agitation in this country; the argument of the Senator goes far beyond the question of Slavery even in the Territories. It rests on the assumption that the negro and the white man were made equal by the Divine law, and hence all laws, all constitutions, all governments, in rotation of that principle of negro equality are in violation of the law of God. This is the basis on which his speech rests, and he quotes the Declaration of Independence to show that the fathers understood that the negro was placed on equality with the white man. We have had to meet that doctrine of the Senator for years, that the Declaration of Independence recognized the negro and white man as equal, and hence the provision of the Constitution is in violation of divine law. In other words, it is an argument against the Constitution on the ground that it is contrary to the divine law. Mr. DOUGLAS then read an extract from a speech of Mr. SEWARD, delivered in Ohio in 1848, saying that Slavery is a sin not only in the Southern States, but also in States that do not give negroes their rights, and that the provision for the rendition of fugitives was in violation of divine law. Yet, said Mr. DOUGLAS, notwithstanding the Senator is committed to this doctrine, and the leading men of his Party are committed to it, he argues that they are accused of favoring negro equality, and he says that the tendency of the doctrine is to promote the equality of white men. I want the gentlemen to carry out their principles to their logical conclusion. Let them carry out legislation to confer on negroes all rights and citizenship, the same as to the white man. For one, I never held to any such doctrine. I look on the Declaration as referring to the white men—to the governing races of this country, who were in conflict with Great Britain, and has no reference to the negro when it declares all men to be equal. If the signers of that Declaration had so understood the Declaration, were they not bound, on that very day and hour, to emancipate all their Slaves? Yet not one of those men did emancipate their Slaves, and not one State emancipated their Slaves, till after the Revolution. Every one of the thirteen States sanctioned and legalized Slavery until after the Revolution. These facts show conclusively that the Declaration of Independence never was intended to bear the construction which is placed upon it by the Senator from New-York, and by that enormous tribe of Abolition lecturers, going through the country, speaking in school-houses and churches, teaching children that the Almighty had put the seal of condemnation on all inequality between the negro and the white man. I am free to say, as I have said over and over again, that this Government was made by white men, for white men and their posterity forever, and should be administered by white men, and by none other whatsoever.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.)—I will ask the Senator why he does not give the Territories to white men?

Mr. DOUGLAS—I am in favor of throwing open the Territories to all white men, and all the negroes who choose to go there, and then allow the white men to institute a Government, and govern the Territory. I would not let one of the negroes, free or slave, even vote, or hold office anywhere where I had the right under the Constitution to prevent it. I am in favor of each State and each Territory taking care of their own people, free or slave. If they want Slavery let them have it. If they desire to prohibit Slavery let them do it. It is their business and not mine. In Illinois we tried Slavery while we were a Territory, but it was not profitable, and we abolished it, just as our British friends across the ocean did, after having established Slavery in the colonies. When they found they could not make any more out of it they abolished it. I hold this question of Slavery to be one of political economy, governed by climate, production and interest, and not by any mere locality; and a wise statesman will always direct legislation to the wants, condition, interest and necessities of those to be governed; hence, I do not think uniformity is either possible or desirable, and I could wish there were no States precisely alike in their domestic institutions in this Union; and hence I answered the Senator from Wisconsin I was willing to throw open the territories to all white men or negroes, and let the Government be just what the white men shall determine, and not what the negroes shall prescribe. The Senator (Mr. SEWARD) coined a new definition of the States—"Labor States and Capital States." It has taken that Senator a great many years to coin that word and bring it into use. I have heard him discuss the favorite theories of his for ten years, and it strikes me that something has recently occurred in New-England that makes it politic for him to get up a question between capital and labor. We have seen in the papers lately accounts of combinations and strikes among the shoemakers, of labor against capital, and the Senator has a new word coined to fit their case, and make them believe he is on the side of the most numerous class of voters. What produced that strike? Why, the mechanics and laborers of New-England are now reduced to the starvation point, simply because by your creed and your sectional agitation you have created a strife between the North and the South, and thus given away your Southern customers, and driven your employers to starvation. This is the first fruit of the Republican doctrine. It is another step following John BROWN in his "irrepressible conflict." Hence we get this new coinage of "Labor States," which is on the side of the shoemakers. But I think these shoemakers will understand the business. They will know why they don't get so many orders as they did. It reaches every factory of the North, and they feel the pressure produced by this doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict." This new coinage of words won't save them from the just responsibility of their doctrines. If the true doctrine of the Constitution were proclaimed that each State may have Slavery or not as it chooses, there would be no trouble; there would be fraternity and good feeling, and your shoemakers would not strike for higher prices.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.)—Will the Senator pardon me if I make a single suggestion with regard to the condition of the factories? I come from a city where there are 3,000 of these laborers, and there never was a time when they were more contented, better paid, or the factories doing a better business than now.

Mr. DOUGLAS—I was not speaking of factories. I was speaking of the scarcity of labors growing up in the Northern manufacturing towns as the legitimate and natural consequence of the limited demand for the manufactured article. What has produced this except this "irrepressible conflict" doctrine which has turned away your Southern friends from the Northern cities and towns? It has been this same feeling on behalf of the masses which has prompted the Senator from Virginia (Mr. MASON) to wear a suit of homespun of their own production instead of trading with these men. The Senator from New-York has also referred to the lamentable action of New-Mexico, and the success of the advocates of free institutions in Kansas, but he could not fail to say that Popular Sovereignty in Kansas was State Sovereignty in Missouri. No, Sir. Popular Sovereignty in Kansas was stricken down by unholy combinations in New-England, that shipped men to Kansas—rowdies and vagabonds, with the Bible in one hand and Sharp's rifle in the other, to shoot down the friends of free institutions. Popular Sovereignty in Kansas was stricken down in Kansas by these combinations to produce fraudulent elections under the name of Emigrant Aid Societies, and in retaliation Missouri formed Societies. I condemn both, but a thousand fold more those who set the example and struck the first blow, and not so much those who took fire to fight the devil with, and who resorted to the same means you had employed. But I am content with both the action of Kansas and New-Mexico. If New-Mexico wants Slavery, I will never vote to repeal her slave-code; and if Kansas does not want it, I will never help to force it on her. But why does not the Senator from New-York carry out the principles to their logical conclusion? He says he advocates no new measure, nor originates any new movement. Then, what confidence should the people repose in your faith and sincerity? Having the power in one House, why don't you bring in your bills and carry out your principles? The fact is, these principles are avowed in the North, but not to be carried into effect here. You are afraid of hurting the party if you bring in a bill to repeal the Slave Code. It is wise to wait till after the election. I should be glad to have the confidence in the sincerity of those on that side of the Chamber to suppose they had courage enough to bring forward a law to carry out their principles to their logical conclusion. But we find nothing of that they wish to agitate and excite the people of the North against the South, and thus to get votes for the Presidential election; but they shrink from carrying out their measures, lest they should drive off some conservative voters who do not exactly like the Democratic Party. But, Sir, if the Senator, in case he is elected President, intends to carry out these principles, let us see where they would carry him. Mr. D. read again from Mr. S.'s Ohio speech, saying that Slavery must be limited to the States where it was, and must also be abolished. That is the appeal they make to Northern passion and prejudice, and they could not retain their Abolition allies, the rank out and out Abolitionists, if they did not hold out the idea that it is the mission of the Republican Party, if successful, to abolish Slavery in the States and Territories. I know they say it is to be done according to the Constitution, and they would not violate the Constitution, except so far as the Constitution violates the law of God, and they are to be the judges. They say that the clause which recognizes property in slaves is a violation of the Divine law, and is not to be obeyed. Then the Senator devotes a part of his speech to a beautiful homily on the Union. In all he has said, in all any man ever said, or tongue can utter, in behalf of this glorious Union, I indorse it. Still the Union is only glorious as the Constitution is preserved entire and inviolate in all its provisions. I have no confidence in the Union-loving sentiments of those who will not carry out the Constitution in good faith, as our fathers did. Professions of fidelity to the Union must be taken for naught, unless accompanied by obedience to the Constitution on which the Union rests. I have a right to insist that the Constitution shall be maintained inviolate in all its parts; not only that which suits the North, but whether they like or dislike it. Your oath to support the Constitution binds you to every word and syllable in it, and you have no right to say any clause is in violation of the Divine law. What a commentary is this pretext on the eulogies of those revolutionary fathers we have heard to-day. Did the framers of the Constitution frame an instrument in violation of God? If so, how do your consciences allow you to take the oath of office? How can the Senator from New York take an oath to support the Constitution? The radical difference between the Republican and the Democratic Party is that we stand by the decisions of the constituted authorities as they are pronounced, but they repudiate the instrument and substitute their own will, and annul such provisions as their interest, fanaticism or policy may declare to be wrong, and say we will administer the Constitution as expounded by us and not as expounded by those appointed for that purpose.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said his colleague had stated that he had combated at home the idea of negro equality and that portion of the Constitution at variance with the divine law. He asked when had the Republicans of Illinois ever asserted these things.

Mr. DOUGLAS said that a Senator lately come from the Democratic Party could not understand the principles of Republicanism so well as the leaders, and he would refer him to them. [Laughter.]

Mr. TRUMBULL said his colleague might find out that he was an equally poor exponent of Democracy. He was regarded as rather unsound on that side of the chamber. The Republicans of Illinois never asserted such doctrines, and he would tell his colleague to his teeth that if he made such charges they were wholly untrue and without foundation. He did believe the Declaration of Independence, that all men in a state of nature were free and equal, but that society created the inequalities. The Kansas-Nebraska bill was no popular triumph, for by it were appointed Governors in Kansas and Nebraska who had voted for acts for Territorial Slavery. He further said the ordinance of 1787 long preserved Illinois to Freedom.

Mr. DOUGLAS said slaves were held in Illinois after the passage of the ordinance of 1787. In 1820 there were over seven hundred slaves, and in 1840 there were three hundred. They were held then in spite of the ordinance. Slavery was abolished in 1847, because it was not profitable. In regard to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he would say it was put in to carry out the Compromise of 1850.

Mr. TRUMBULL said it only needed a simple statement of the facts to put the Senator down. But for the ordinance of 1787 Illinois would have been a Slave State. A strong effort was made to hold slaves, but the Constitution decided the ordinance to be valid and that kept slaves out. When Mr. DIXON first made the proposition to repeal the Missouri Compromise Senators on the other side denounced it as a firebrand, but in three days after they discovered that it was necessary to carry out the Compromise of 1850.

The subject was postponed till Friday. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 29.

Mr. PARROTT, of Kansas, (Rep.,) presented the resolutions of the Kansas Legislature, asking admission into the Union under the Wyandotte Constitution. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) asked, but failed to receive consent, to introduce a resolution calling on the President, if not incompatible with the public service, to transmit to the House copies of any official correspondence which the Department has recently had with Gov. HOUSTON and others concerning the difficulties on the South-western frontier, and also that he inform the House what measures, if any, have been taken to protect our citizens and preserve the peace of the country; that he also inform the House whether orders have been issued authorizing our troops to enter any of the States of Mexico, and if so that copies of such orders be transmitted to the House with all the other important information relating to the matter in the possession of the Department.

M. RUFFIN, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) called up his motion, made yesterday, to amend the Journal. His name on the last vote for Printer was not recorded. How this happened he was at a loss to know. During the six years he had been a member of the House he had never missed a vote, except when absent from the City or confined to his bed by sickness. He was quite certain that he voted for Mr. GLOSBRENNER, and minutely stated all the circumstances at the time.

Mr. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) confirmed Mr. RUFFIN'S statement, the gentleman's peculiar voice and manner of answering to his name attracting his attention.

Mr. RUFFIN had inquired whether his name was recorded, and the Clerk said it was. Of these facts Mr. RUFFIN was perfectly confident.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) said his memory was clear and distinct on the subject. He did not hear Mr. RUFFIN respond to his name, but heard him ask whether his name was recorded, and for whom. The clerk seemed to put his name on the tally and give an affirmative nod to the Speaker, who responded that Mr. RUFFIN'S name was recorded.

Messrs. JOHN COCHRANE, WINSLOW, ASHMORE and STOUT confirmed the foregoing statements.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) supposed, from what had been said, that everybody was satisfied that Mr. RUFFIN voted. Therefore his name ought to appear on the journal, whatever may be the consequences.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) remarked, if Mr. RUFFIN absolutely says he voted, that was enough.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said it was the duty of every member to vote when his name was called. The object of the Clerk's reading over the roll was for members to learn whether their names had been recorded. He did not make these remarks as applicable to this case. Some members fail to answer to their names when they are called in order, and afterwards ask how they are recorded. If they would answer when they were called in the first place, there would be no trouble.

Mr. FLORENCE—You need not thus address the Democratic side. The changes on that occasion were on your side.

Mr. GROW—I was applying my remarks to both sides of the House. Everybody knows the custom to which I have alluded has grown up.

Mr. RUFFIN said no man was more particular than he was in voting.

Mr. GROW said in case the journal was wrong, his point was that this was no time to correct it. It is too late to go back. No motion to that effect could be made after the House had passed to other business.

Mr. FLORENCE said Mr. GROW'S philosophy was not good in its application at this time. He might say the elements which constitute this assemblage are not quite as they were in old times. They were probably, if not more diverse, more perverse. The House had better settle this question at once, so that no legal doubt might thereafter arise.

Mr. CORWIN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said there could be no doubt about Mr. RUFFIN'S voting. Should the journal be corrected it would result in what is called a tie vote, and there would be no election. With the law of coming to as speedy a conclusion as possible, he wished to offer a preamble reciting the facts in the case, concluding with a resolution declaring that notwithstanding the informality in the election, Mr. FORD be declared the Printer of the present

MATTERS IN CALIFORNIA.

Decay of a Popular Sport—The Lust of Money Hunting—Closing up the War Debt—A Big Town in Ashes—Conflicting Accounts as to the Precious Metals in Napa and Santa Cruz—Judge Terry, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Friday, Feb. 3, 1860.

Pioneers have occasion every day to complain that "California is getting old prematurely," that every day this virgin land verges more and more into the stale and stupid ways of the East. Prices drop down to the New York standard—our customs are conforming to the habits of countries that are more than bound and done growing. Even with our sports modern civilization threatens to interfere. For instance:

Indian hunting has been a noble entertainment within our borders, especially up in Mendocino County. The State hitherto has stood by, hands on hips, quiet in check, smiling at the sport, knowing that all it had to do about the bills was to indorse them and urge Uncle Sam to pay promptly. But Gov. DOWNEY has lately sent in some very interesting documents concerning the "Indian Wars" (that is the style) to the Legislature. Gov. WELLER has turned them over to his successor, withholding only such portions as he regarded the "reports of his own secret agents." These documents consisted of reports made by his subordinates to Gen. CLARK, commanding-officer of the California Department, and the whole tenor of them is to show that the chief employment of the United States troops is to protect the Indians from the wanton outrages of the whites, who seek all opportunities to make up parties to hunt them down. If there is a theft committed, the Indians are charged with it of course, and a hunting party is made up. If an Indian maid is abused, a company of Rangers is promptly organized to burn down the huts and shoot all to whom the girl may possibly have recited her wrongs. Indeed, the Indian-hunt seems to have been the standard entertainment of certain gamey settlers, taking the place of the fox-chase or the husking frolic of older countries. Lieut. DILLON, under date of April 2, 1859, writes: "It is currently reported here (in Round Valley) that 250 Indians have been killed." A Mr. HALL had come in to ask if he intended to assist the volunteers. Lieut. DILLON assured him that he could not, and certainly would not, and that after his recent exploit he could expect no sympathy if the Indians should kill every head of cattle or stock in the Valley. HALL said the citizens intended to organize a company to go out and hunt the Indians to extermination. "Last Sunday," proceeds the Lieutenant, "THOMAS HENLEY went over to Eel River, with some of his employes, and finding some huts, surrounded them, and sent an Indian in to tell the Indians to come out and come into the Reservation; that they should not be shot. Four bucks came out, but one of them professed to be lame and unable to walk, whereupon Mr. HENLEY either shot him or had him shot. Mr. HENLEY does not charge these Indians with having stolen anything from him, but says they were too near to him, *and he is afraid they will steal*; he says *he killed this Indian because he looked like a bad Indian*, and he did not want to have him around. The three Indians who came in say all the rest of their band would come in but that they are afraid. Should the river get low enough for the men to wade it, I may go to Eden Valley in a few days, and try to get these Indians in, for I think they will all be killed if they do not come in."

Gen. CLARKE writes that the citizens of Mendocino (where the clamor has been loudest for protection) are amply protected. He has been unable to learn that a single white man has been killed in the Round Valley since the opening of the year. But this is the scene of the bloody JARBOE'S feats. Says Maj. JOHNSON, writing from Fort Weller, under date of Aug. 21:

"A war of extermination is being vigorously waged by the citizens of Round and Eden Valleys, and a company of men, under one JARBOE, from Russian River, against the Indians who inhabit the country adjacent to Round and Eden valleys. Up to the 12th instant, he said he had attacked 12 Indian rancherias; and I am informed that, up to that time, he had killed some 50 Indians. Three squaws, with young infants in their arms, were captured, and brought in by him, who told me that in the attack on their camp six men, four women and four children had been killed.

A few days after this event some of the settlers of Round Valley turned out and killed eleven Indians over on Eel river, headed by Col. T. J. HENLEY, late Superintendent of Indian Affairs. This party, three of whom were Col. HENLEY'S sons, called on me. They *acknowledged the killing*, and justified it *by producing a horse's ear and two tongues*, which they stated they had found with other evidences of guilt on the part of the Indians, in the rancheria which they had attacked. *None of the party complained of having lost their stock, but said that the Indians had killed stock, and would continue to do do.* They killed the Indians, and then discovered what they considered conclusive evidence of their guilt. Col. HENLEY approved of their course, and defends the acts of JARBOE and party. The Indians, driven by these repeated attacks from their usual places of resort, have taken refuge in the *almost* inaccessible fastnesses of the mountains, where it is impossible for them to glean scanty subsistence; and pinched by hunger, they have doubtless killed some of the stock which, loose and unherded, range for many miles over that vast country. But that they have killed anything like the amount of which they are accused, I do not believe, nor is there evidence to substantiate the charge. *Every head of stock that is missing is charged to the Indians.*

While I was in Round Valley a citizen missed some of his hogs. The Indians were at once accused of having stolen or driven them off. I went with him to his farm and to the mountains, and after a most diligent investigation, not a particle of evidence could be produced implicating the Indians, and the gentleman confessed that he might have made a mistake in counting his stock.

We believe it to be the settled determination of many of the inhabitants to exterminate the Indians; and I see no way of preventing it. I have endeavored to collect them on the Reservation, and several hundred are now there—but they have a great aversion to coming in, doubtless owing in a great measure to the mortality at this time prevailing among them—some eight or ten per day having died some days previous to my leaving the valley. This mortality is attributable to a change of diet, scarcity of food, and the great prevalence of syphilitic diseases among them."

This JARBOE, whose success as a killer of Indian women and children cannot fail to immortalize him, seems to pursue his bloody sport from the pure love of it. He has no griefs to avenge, and probably no cattle to steal. Near the close of his operations, by virtue of the grossest misrepresentations, he obtained a commission from Governor WELLER. Fortunately for humanity he applies to the sitting Legislature for money to assist him in his operations; the Legislature took it into its wise head to inquire into the true state of affairs, and hence this shameful *exposé*. This HENLEY, whose inventive genius found an apology for his brutality, after the slaughter of eleven Indians on Eel River, in the happy discovery "of a horse's ear and two tongues" in one of the huts, and who shot the "lame buck" because "he had a bad look," was, at the time, a United States Government officer,—the Superintendent of Indian Affairs. It has been the fashion of our writings to make merry with all sympathy for "Lo, the poor Indian." But this documentary evidence which Gen. CLARKE furnishes of the cowardly butcheries which have followed the terror-stricken Diggers, even into their Mendocino Reservation, are opening the eyes of the astounded people. JARBOE'S and HENLEY'S occupation is gone. That for their massacres of inoffensive men, women and children, they will ever be brought to justice, is more than we can hope, but Indian-hunting in California is about ended.

J. W. DENVER and SAM. SMITH, Commissioners under the act of 1856 to liquidate the war debt of the State, have made a final report. Since Jan. 5, 1857, they have certified for redemption bonds and coupons amounting in all to $57,633, which, added to the amount then reported, makes up the sum of $898,281, leaving a balance of $10,950 in bonds which have not yet been presented, but which, with interest to Jan. 1, 1864, is covered by the appropriation of Congress. For the payment of the still outstanding coupons, amounting to $172,828, or for interest on them, no provision has yet been made by the Legislature. The Commissioners recommend the immediate liquidation of this debt, and no doubt before the session closes provision for that purpose will be made. They furthermore ask to be relieved from any further duties under the act appointing them.

Forbestown, in Butte County, which was founded early in 1850, and has hitherto escaped the ravages of fire, was on the 28th of January almost entirely burned down. The damage is estimated at $20,000.

The Petatumca *Argus* insists that the Napa Silver Mines are no humbug, and that those who have been publishing letters to the effect that they are such, are busily engaged in securing claims. JAMES WHITE, the informant of the *Argus*, says that two assays of the dirt has been made by GEO. CORWELL, of Napa City, which yield $220 and $300 to the ton. Moreover, Mr. WHITE has seen the living quicksilver filling the pores and cavities of a quartz ledge on the dividing ridge between the head of Napa Valley and the Geysers. The Santa Cruz *News* too tells some large stories of silver discoveries some eight miles from that place, but there is little nibbling at that bait. New discoveries of silver and gold have kindled quite a furor in the vicinity of Geneva, the capital of Carson County, and the probable capital, in prospect, of the anticipated Washoe Territory.

It must be a pretty sight in the lower San Joaquin Valley just now where the "tubes"—the rushes that cover the swamps,—are on fire. Last Saturday the flames spread over a region of fifty miles in extent from north to south.

Last steamer-day a report got into circulation that Judge TERRY had sailed for the East, leaving his bail to be forfeited; that his prospects for eluding justice in the Courts were gloomy, and that in consequence he was heading for Texas. The rumor was false. He was at the wharf on the steamer's departure, seeing his family off. Still he has not been quite fortunate in his last move in the Courts. He made an effort to get his trial taken from the Court of Sessions to the District Court, with the ultimate intention of obtaining a change of venue to a distant district. But the Supreme Court has decided that in the Court of Sessions he must be tried.

Senator LATHAM is in town, badly run down by very troublesome friends. He sails for the East on the 6th of this month.

In answer to some of the *Bulletin's* strictures upon Life Insurance Companies, for charging extra premiums for residence in California, the agent of the New-York Life Insurance Company advertises that it no longer makes any such extra charge. Why is this? Is a life any safer in that Company than in other Wall-street and Broadway Institutions? Lank, slab-sided Yankees grow stocky and stout from the day of their arrival here. Pale-faced ladies from New-York grow ruddy and burst the buttons off their dresses within three months after their coming. Are these reasons for charging an extra one per cent. on life policies? Then, dueling has gone out of vogue. The rankest insult fails to tempt a man any longer to put his friends to charges for a hearse, or, as an alternative, to be forced to wander abroad an exile, or, remaining at home, to stay without political rights or social consideration. The New-York Company has found out these facts; will nobody inform the unread fogies who control its rivals? GLAUCUS.

Delightful Weather—Arrival of Steamers from the East—Northern and Sandwich Island News—The St. Helen's Bubble Burst—Washoe Rising—Divorces—Unbounded Mining Wealth—Personal Items, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Jan. 30, 1860.

Outside the States of Paradise it is impossible that there ever was finer weather than we have enjoyed during the last fortnight. You need no fires to sit by morning or night, you want no overcoat to ride in; there is no sand flying, and no mud under foot; while overhead no cloud mars the blue of the sky, or is visible, until near sunset, when some seem summoned out of space to watch his getting down into the Pacific and share the glory of his going. Our fields outside the City are covered with green velvet, and along the road to the Presidio innumerable wild flowers are in bloom.

The *Orizaba* arrived this morning with mails from New-York to the 5th of January, three and a half days behind the *Sonora*, with passengers that left on the same day.

By the arrival of the bark *Vernon* yesterday, we have Sandwich Island news to the 7th of January, but it is anything else than important. The King, KAMEHAMEHA IV., had returned to Honolulu, and the Queen's birthday, (the 2d of January,) had been duly commemorated. Three brothers, natives, had murdered T. C. BINGHAM, a wheat-grower, of Makawao, on account of some difficulty about a horse, of which affair the papers are full. Otherwise the advices are "nought."

The Oregon people discuss little else than the loss of the *Northerner*. It seems the "treasure" on board that fated steamer was to pay off the troops at Fort Vancouver. The losses to the Portland merchants are considerable. The Portland *News* has confirmation of all the rich reports of the Sim-il-ka-meen mines. Mr. W. H. BARROW, who has been traveling extensively over the gold-fields of Fraser River, Kenell, and the triply-hyphenated locality, gives it as his opinion that these northern mines are unequaled by any in California. He says that at Fort Alexander, late in November, miners were making from one to thirty ounces a day to the rocker; that the dirt above high-water mark on the Kenell River would yield from $1 to $3 to the pan, and that the best paying dirt was a mixture of blue clay and black sand, forming a cement very hard to dig. The best way to reach these diggings, he says, is by way of Columbia River to Walla-Walla or Priest's Rapids, and thence by land; and that water, wood and grass abound on the route, which either wagons or pack-trains easily travel. But when you get there you must pay $20 a day for the roughest kind of living. However, according to Mr. BARROW, several persons are buying seeds and tools with the intention of supplying the mining market during the coming season.

At Victoria a new Congregational church was opened on the 15th of January,—cost, $2,700.

I have tried to keep you posted on the progress of affairs at the great Mt. St. Helen's Silver Mines. Now I regret that I did not in my last finish an account which I began and thought better of, concerning the laying out of three several towns in the region, and the sudden rise of a jolly crowd of cloth houses and paper hotels. I regret it because now it is too late; the paper hotels have gone up and out of sight, like a kite in a gale of wind. The beautiful specimens of rock, glistening with the richest ores that St. Helen's has just produced, on being assayed, in town, show no trace of gold or silver. The gorgeous bubble has burst, and the hundreds of persons who were leaving their Sonoma and Napa farms are trudging back again, the richer only in experience.

Meanwhile the Washoe interests are increasing in the public estimation every day. Leads are selling at enormous rates;—buyers reckoning a foot worth as much as a lot on Broadway. House rent will be cheaper in San Francisco next Spring if the fever does not abate.

Fetch on your miners,—our mountains and foot hills are as yet comparatively untouched where they most gush with gold. The rich regions that stretch from Butte County northward, and the whole Klamath neighborhood, is by everybody believed to be full of gold. It has hitherto been little prospected, because it was as much as a man's scalp was worth to venture there, owing to the hostility of the Indians. Gen. KIBBE'S "bloody war," wherein two whites were wounded and none killed, has struck such terror into the Indians that remain, that a man may make his plie there and yet save his scalp. Probably toward that direction there will soon be a stampede.

Grass evidently is not as plenty yet in Yuba and Butte counties as about here. The Marysville *Express* reports that the cattle are starving in that vicinity for lack of feed.

At Red Bluffs—the limit of navigation on the Sacramento river—the rumor that DOLL'S claim to the town had been rejected at Washington, caused a terrible flurry. The whole town fell to squatting, and before noon lots, blocks and acres were staked off, and covered by virtue of squatter claims. Next day the stakes were pulled up again—it coming out that the rumor was false, the claim of DOLL was not rejected, instructions only having been received to take further testimony on the subject.

We drive a pretty stiff business in divorces even yet. On Saturday, in one of our Courts, four new ones were granted, three of them on the petition of wives. In another Court, four more were briefly considered, and either postponed or sent to referees.

A monster petition of some 11,000 signers goes up to the Legislature to-day, for some law prohibiting the importation of any more Chinese into the State. It sets forth that most of those now here are actually slaves, and treated by their masters as such; and that their labor is brought perpetually into competition with that of the whites. It is reported that more than a thousand of these despised pig-tails will leave the city next March for the Washington Territory and British Columbia mines.

Some smart young man has been selling the town with a minute report of a curious case of spirits in the Jury Room, wherein a plaintiff who was thrown with the costs of the suit upon his shoulders, moves for a new trial on the ground that one of the jurors consulted the spirits of BEN. FRANKLIN and DANIEL WEBSTER, and in view of their advice, consented to agree with the rest of the jury in finding for the defendant. The story was well told, and made a sensation. The parties to the suit were A. D. Sell and E. Papier. When you are informed that the defendant's name, written out, is Evening Paper, you will readily guess what the initials in the plaintiff's name stand for.

A new medical journal appears to-day, edited by Dr. SAMUEL A. COOPER. It is called the *San Francisco Medical Press*.

For the Broderick Monument, $6,000 have been contributed. It is to crown the highest point in the Lone Mountain Cemetery.

The coinage of our Mint, during the last week, amounted to $100,000 in gold, and $15,000 in silver.

The Washington Monument Fund was swelled last week by the handsome contribution of $3 01. Good for San Francisco.

The *abalones*, or ear-shells, which have lately become an article of exportation from our coast, furnish in their meat, it seems, a pickled delicacy for the delectation of Celestial palates. A large quantity of the preserved inmates of the shells have been shipped in the clipper that next leaves our port for China.

ZADOCK PRATT, Esq., of your State, is receiving his friends this week at the Oriental.

The "Emperor Norton the First," whose proclamations often occupy a corner in the evening papers, is a man of shattered intellect, who formerly had wealth and position here. He fancies the world in league against him to prevent his being crowned as Emperor, to which he is assured that a Democratic Caucus once nominated him. He is an Englishman, who once owned many cattle on the Cape of Good Hope. Some five years ago he lost a large property in this city by his sugar speculations. GLAUCUS.

The San Juan Dispute.

FEELING OF THE SETTLERS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

VICTORIA, V. I., Friday, Jan. 27, 1860.

Inclosed I send you a copy of the resolutions passed by the Legislature of Washington Territory in relation to the San Juan Island difficulty. This question of the right of possession of said island is in reality of much greater importance than is generally conceded by the Atlantic papers. Fearing that you may possibly give too little attention to the subject, I take the risk of intruding on your time by giving you a few of the universally prevalent ideas entertained by the Americans residing on this coast. Just take a map of Puget Sound and of the Straits of Fuca; consider what an immense portion of our Territory is washed by their waters. Where is there another such a body of water on this continent? From Cape Flattery to San Francisco there is not one harbor that deserves the name. After a ship enters the Straits of Fuca until she arrives at Olymphia she can make a safe anchorage from any gale in half an hour; in fact, it is an immense harbor the entire distance. The rapidly increasing State of Oregon has eventually to seek a seaport on Puget Sound, as the delay in getting over the bar at the mouth of the Columbia River is so much of an obstacle to its commerce, that even now attention is being awakened to the importance of seeking a new channel for trade at some one of the many fine harbors of the neighboring Territory. A railroad from Portland, to terminate at Scattle or Steilacoon, is already talked of.

Then you have no idea of the rapid growth of Washington Territory. Its towns are becoming cities—the large number of farmers permanently settling in its fertile valleys—together with the newly-discovered mines on the Similkimsen—shadow forth what the future has in store for it. The climate of this country and of British Columbia, 500 miles North of here, is not so severe as that of New-York. There are many large and beautiful islands in Puget Sound; some of them are as fine for agricultural purposes as any land on this continent. Whidby's island, which is 60 miles long by from 3 to 15 miles wide, is even now nearly all taken up by actual settlers. There are between 200 and 300 families residing on it. This same island of San Juan (the key to the Gulf of Georgia and also of Puget Sound) has on it the very best of the many farms claimed by the Puget Sound Agricultural Society, which is only another name for the Hudson Bay Company.

Soon after Gen. SCOTT'S arrival, the English men-of-war were all withdrawn from the harbor of San Juan, and for nearly six weeks they made no show of joint occupancy; but since the arrival of the last mail, the steam-frigate *Satellite* has been sent over and is understood to be permanently stationed there. SIFAX.

POLITICAL.

THE TENNESSEE OPPOSITION CONVENTION.

At the Opposition State Convention of Tennessee, held at Nashville Feb. 22, Col. STOKES reported a long address, which was adopted. The following fire among the abuses enumerated in this document:

"A little more than thirty years ago the editor of a newspaper in New-Hampshire, who had rudely assailed the character of a Secretary of State, was denied the publishing of the laws of Congress, a job insignificant in value, which had been accorded to him under previous Administrations. This was denounced at the time by the whole Opposition, as an act of tyranny and abuse of Executive patronage—an attack upon the freedom of the Press—upon liberty itself, in poisoning the fountain from which was derived one of its chief supports. At this day, strange as it may appear, without any change in the form of Government, important public offices are frequently bestowed upon the proprietors and editors of public journals in the interest of the Administration, and jobs and contracts meted out to them, or the profits of them, amounting sometimes to thousands, distributed among them without scruple, and under Executive influence and direction. * * * *

It is not a question of abuses in the practice of the Government; it is a question concerning the *existence* of the Government itself, which has been brought into imminent peril of dissolution by the same causes and influences which have hastened the downfall of all preceding Republics. In an evil hour and at a time of rare tranquility and exemption from party strife and excitement—the result of the Compromise measures of 1850—the Missouri Compromise line of 1820 was repealed. It would be useless to point out or suggest the motives and designs of the authors of that unfortunate measure, be they what they may; the effect of the measure was to kindle a flame of resentment in all the Free States, and to renew with ten-fold violence the sectional strife and discord upon the subject of Slavery, which had been so happily quieted in 1850. * * * *

It may be mischievous to lull the people into security by proclaiming that the Union cannot be dissolved; that the associations of the past—the anticipation of the glorious destiny which awaits us as a nation will prevent it; that the ties of kindred blood of a common lineage and language will prevent it; that the enormity of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that, if nothing else, should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teaching. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs; that a family quarrel, of all others, when entered upon, is the most bitter and relentless; that a sentiment often proves stronger as a motive to action than material interests. No! The safety of the Union depends upon the united action and energies of all good men, North and South, and with the blessing of the God of our fathers upon their efforts, the Union can and will be preserved.

THE KENTUCKY OPPOSITION CONVENTION.

The Opposition State Convention of Kentucky, which was in session at Frankfort last week, adopted a platform denouncing the House of Representatives and the National Administration, and urging the necessity of the organization of a National Union Party. The resolutions appended to the platform declare the supremacy of the Federal Constitution, the necessity of observing the precepts inculcated in the Farewell Address of WASHINGTON, and of enforcing the Fugitive Slave law. In addition to these, the following were of the resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

No interference of any character with Slavery, or the rights of slaveholders in the Slaveholding States in the Union, and the suppression of any such interference by the requisite means, moral, legal or physical.

Opposition to any Presidential candidate who will indorse, or be likely to follow the proscriptive, wasteful, disorganizing and downward course which has lately characterized the Federal Administration.

The rights of the citizens of the United States, resident in the Territories, when authorized to form a State constitution, to admit or reject by it the institution of Slavery.

Opposition to the reopening of the African Slave-trade.

We deny the power of the people of the Territories, prior to the formation of their State Constitution, by legislation or otherwise, to impair any right which any citizen of the United States possesses under the Federal Constitution in the Territories. We stand by the principles of the compromise measures of 1850, which were subsequently indorsed by almost the entire population of the Union.

That, as far as depends upon us, we will stand by, support, and uphold the Union, against all attacks from without or within, and against all ultraism, whether at the North or the South.

We invite our fellow-citizens, of all party names, to unite with us in our internal struggle in the common cause of the Constitution and the Union, and in the election of a President of ability, integrity, and patriotism, not identified with a sectional party, who will be the President o the Nation, of the whole people, and not of a faction; and who will strictly enforce the laws, and sustain alike, under the Constitution, the rights and interests of every section of the country.

Such a President we should recognise in our distinguished fellow-citizen, Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, whom we recommend to the favorable consideration of a National Union Convention, as worthy of that exalted position. His whole life gives ample assurance that if elevated to the Chief Magistracy of this nation, he will, in the administration of the Government, know nothing but his common country.

SOUTH CAROLINA ON THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

A telegram from Charleston has announced the result of a meeting of citizens called on Thursday evening last, to consider the expediency of appointing delegates to the Democratic National Convention. The *Mercury* gives a report of the proceedings. The preamble to the resolutions adopted by the meeting, defines the views of the citizens of Charleston, as follows:

"We regard the Convention only as a policy; and as a means and instrumentality whereby the opinion and the principles of the party may be molded into a fixed and definite form; and its choice concentrated upon two individuals as the exponents and representatives of that opinion and those principles. The principles we regard as of infinitely greater importance than the men, and therefore it is that we desire to have a voice in the discussion, and a vote in the settlement of them. If it be true that an effort will be made in the Convention to evade the full and fair recognition of our territorial rights, it is the stronger reason why the moral and political weight of South Carolina should be there to foil any such attempt; and if there will be represented in the Convention Northern States that *cannot* give a Democratic vote, is not that of itself a cogent argument why every Southern State that can give a Democratic vote should be present to designate the conditions on which alone that vote can be had? In the event of a division or a contest, let the States' Rights men and the Southern Rights' men, whether of the North or of the South, have all the encouragement and strength that can be brought within support. In fact, nothing is plainer or better understood than that the people of the Southern States constitute, for all practical purposes, the Democractic Party; and that no constitutional right or principal which they unite in demanding, can be ignored or refused. Let them be true to themselves, acting in concert as a people should who have a common interest and a common destiny; demanding nothing but what is right, and submitting to nothing that is wrong; asserting their constitutional right to an equal enjoyment of the Territories as the common property of the people of all the States, and the constitutional duty of the Government, in all its departments, to protect them in that as in all their other rights—and we do not yet despair that there is good sense and virtue enough left, both in the party and in the country, to carry through triumphantly a cause that deserves to succeed, because it has its foundation in the plainest principles of Justice and the Constitution."

THE INDIANA REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Besides resolutions favoring the passage of a Homestead Exemption law, denouncing the manner in which the fiscal affairs of the State had been conducted, and urging the necessity of cancelling the soldiers of the War of 1812 upon the pension rolls, and the impolicy of retroceding the Wabash and Erie Canal, the following were adopted by the Indiana Republican State Convention which was in session at Indianapolis on Wednesday:

Resolved, That while disunion doctrines are proclaimed in the Halls of Congress by the Democracy, and disunion purposes openly avowed, we point with pride to the fact that not a single Republican, either in Congress or in the walks of private life—not a single Republican Press—not a single Republican orator—not a single Republican Convention, has avowed any design against the integrity of the Union, even should the present Administration and its corrupt policy be perpetuated by the vote of the people.

That we are opposed to the new and dangerous doctrine advocated by the Democratic Party, that the Federal Constitution carries Slavery into the public Territories; that we believe Slavery cannot exist anywhere in this Government unless by positive local law, and that we will oppose its extension into the Territories of the Federal Government by all the power known to the Constitution of the United States.

That we are opposed to any interference with Slavery where it exists under the sanction of State law; that the soil of every State should be protected from lawless invasion from every quarter, and that the citizens of every State should be protected from illegal arrests and searches, as well as from mob violence.

That the Territory of Kansas, now desiring admission under a Constitution Republican in form, expressing the will and wish of an overwhelming majority of her people, ought to be admitted as a sovereign member of the Union, speedily and without Slavery.

That it is the duty of every branch of the Federal Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and the acts of certain parties in high places, in cheating and defrauding the Government out of large and valuable tracts of the public lands, as well as a reckless waste and extravagant expenditure of the public money, by which the National Treasury has become bankrupt and a borrower in the public markets, by the sale of bonds and Treasury notes, meet our earnest condemnation.

That we consider the slave-trade as justly held to be piracy by the law of nations and our own laws, and it is the duty of all civilized nations, and of our public authorities, to put a stop to it in all parts of the world.

That we are in favor of equal rights to all citizens, at home and abroad, without reference to the place of their nativity, and that we will oppose any attempt to change the present Naturalization laws.

That we regard the preservation of the American Union as the highest object and duty of patriotism, and that it must and shall be preserved, and that all who advocate disunion are and deserve the fate of traitors.

That we take this occasion to express our thanks to our Republican members in Congress, from this and other States, for their perseverance and triumphant success in the organization of the House of Representatives, in the election of high-minded and National men, over the efforts of a corrupt, sectional and disunion party.

That a railroad to the Pacific Ocean, by the most central practicable route, is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country, and that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid to its construction.

The following is the State ticket:

Hon Henry S. Lane, Governor; Hon. Oliver P. Morton, Lieutenant-Governor; Hon. W. A. Peelle, Secretary of State; Hon. J. S. Harvey, Treasurer; Hon. Albert Lange, Auditor; Hon. J. G. Jones, Attorney-General; Hon. J. P. Jones, Clerk of the Supreme Court; Hon. B. Harrison, Reporter of the Supreme Court; Hon. Miles Fletcher, Superintendent of Public Instruction; P. A. Hackleman, C. B. Smith, W. T. Ottoe, D. D. Pratt, Electors at Large.

MICHIGAN DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED—MR. DOUGLAS INDORSED.

The following are the resolutions pertaining to national matters, which were adopted at the Michigan Democratic State Convention, last week:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Michigan, in Convention assembled, do again emphatically affirm and uphold the Cincinnati Platform as the well-considered and settled policy of the cardinal doctrines of the National Democracy.

That we fully recognise the paramount judicial authority of the Supreme Court of the United States within its province under the Constitution, and we will give to its decisions that cheerful obedience and support required alike by duty, honor and patriotism.

That cherishing a regard for the people of all the States of this Union, we are wounded with any encroachments upon the honor, the rights or the integrity of any other State; that we have therefore witnessed with horror and indignation the late wanton and bloody invasion of the soil of the Old Commonwealth by traitorous banditti; that this outrage is one of the legitimate, if not expected, fruits of the teachings of an aggressive sectional party, and we therefore solemnly arraign that party at the bar of the country for the most atrocious crime in our political history.

That as the safety, repose, and prosperity of our whole country can be guaranteed only by the success of the Democratic Party in the approaching Presidential contest, and as we believe that that success can be made absolutely certain only under the name of our great Northern leader, we feel that it is with no selfish purpose, but from a sincere devotion to the common good, that in the present crisis of public affairs we appeal to our brethren of every section of our country to yield their natural local preferences for other eminent statesmen, and to join with us in the nomination of our favorite chief of the Northwest.

That, admiring his broad national statesmanship, his loyalty to true Democratic principles, his impartial defence of national rights against sectional claims, and that heroic courage which—in behalf of the right—quails at no difficulty or disaster, and confident that under his matchless leadership the enthusiastic masses can and will sweep the Northwest, from centre to circumference, the Democracy of Michigan present STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS as their UNANIMOUS choice for the Presidency, and they hereby instruct their delegates to the Charleston Convention to spare no honorable efforts to secure his nomination.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

RE-ELECTION OF OFFICERS—STATISTICS OF EMIGRATION—PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE EMIGRANT TAX.

The regular weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held yesterday afternoon.

The veteran President of the Board, Hon. G. C. VERPLANCK, and the Vice-President, Capt. CRABTREE, were unanimously reëlected.

From the weekly statement it appears that there have arrived this year 3,569 emigrants—370 more than had arrived at this time last year. Yet there are but 693 inmates of the Institutions—or, 219 less than for the corresponding period of last year. The aggregate receipts from the Commutation Fund this year have been $58,166 25, and the aggregate expenditures, $28,189 51.

Commissioner ELIJAH F. PURDY expressed the opinion that the present commutation charge, or tax on emigrants arriving at this port, should be abolished as imposing an unnecessary restriction on emigration. With a view of obtaining accurate data, upon which to found a definite proposition to that effect, he offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Treasurer report to this Board the amount of money received from emigrants for permission to land upon the soil of the State of New-York; the amount paid to the several counties for expenses alleged to have been incurred by reason of sickness, misfortune and accident to any emigrant while in transit or residing in any county of this State, within five years after arrival in said State; the amount expended by the Commissioners of Emigration since their organization for the purchase of lands and the erection of buildings thereon, &c., the title of which is vested in the people of the State; and also report the indebtedness, if any, to the Emigrant Fund, or the money collected from emigrants; and also the amount of capital in hands of emigrants during said period, as far as the same can be ascertained.

Commissioners LOWE and CURTIS expressed the opinion that the change was a legitimate and proper one, designed for the benefit of the emigrant.

The resolution was adopted, and no doubt when the report is made, a lively discussion will ensue. The utmost of the power of the Board, however, is to recommend to the Legislature a change of the existing law.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

THE STREET-CLEANING—THE ALDERMEN PREPARING TO LEARN MORE ABOUT IT.

The City Inspector, the Mayor, the Comptroller, and the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, have been notified that the Committee on Street-cleaning of the Board of Aldermen will meet on Saturday, and have been requested to be present. It is the intention of the Committee to follow up the action which the Board has already taken with regard to the arrangement entered into with Mr. SMITH for sweeping the streets, by examining the three Heads of Departments with a view to eliciting facts which, it is said, will demonstrate that money has been expended too extravagantly in some instances. The Mayor says that if the Common Council will authorize the City Inspector to advertise the contract for cleaning the streets for one year he will support the measure heartily. He thinks that, when the Common Council fails to make any provision for the street-cleaning, the City Inspector should do all he can to provide for the contingency thus arising. Comptroller HAWS is firmly of the opinion that the work should be done by contract, and that when done by the day's work it costs the City more than it ought to.

The Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection says he is willing to give Mr. SMITH a fair trial. Mr. SMITH says the Common Council has hesitated to direct the City Inspector to advertise for proposals because it was well known that he would be sure to get the contract, as the lowest bidder, and this is a consummation which the City Fathers do not devoutly wish for.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

COUNTY APPROPRIATIONS EXHAUSTED.

The appropriations for County Expenditures are exhausted, and the Comptroller, therefore, has no fund from which to pay the salaries of County Officers or any other claims against the County. The Supervisors and Department of Finance are not authorized to raise a loan to meet the contingency, and there will be grumbling clerks and contractors about the City Hall soon, unless the TAX LEVY is speedily passed by the Legislature, or provision for its speedy collection, like that which the City Government obtained, under similar circumstances, has been thus early afforded from his own pocket, is rendered.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE LUNATICS.

For some time past the poor unfortunates confined in the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island have been very often cooped up in miserably narrow apartments, sometimes two and three together. This was owing to the large increase in the number of patients, for all of whom there was not sufficient room. The facts were duly presented to the Board of Governors, who, after the usual delays in that circumlocutional establishment, determined to remedy the matter. Accordingly $30,000 were appropriated for the purpose of building a new wing to the asylum, with sufficient room to comfortably accommodate two or three hundred more inmates, and proposals were advertised for. On Tuesday evening the Board appointed Supervisor Thos. LITTLE Architect and Superintendent of the work, which will be immediately commenced. A great portion of the stone necessary will be taken from the Island quarries, and much of the labor furnished by the occupants of the various institutions. It is thought that the expense of the whole work will not fall short of $50,000, or $20,000 in excess of the appropriation.

POLICE.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY—$30,000 WORTH OF DIAMONDS STOLEN FROM A U. S. PUBLIC STORE.

It will be remembered that a quantity of valuable diamonds were several months since seized by U. S. Marshal RYNDERS and Surveyor HART, which were found in the possession of two Spaniards, who had brought them from Europe in a Cunard steamer with the intention of evading the revenue laws. These precious stones, pending legal proceedings in the matter, were placed in the public store No. 12 Broadway, kept by McIntyre & Bixbie. Recently the diamonds were wanted, but a search for them resulted in showing that the entire package had been abstracted. Suspicion was at once cast upon Michael Murphy, foreman of the laborers employed at the store, who had not been seen for a day or two. A warrant was issued for his arrest, when a search resulted in discovering that he had disposed of his property, and fled from the City. The supposition is that Murphy has taken passage for England. The alleged delinquent has been long a resident in the Fifth Ward, where he took an active part in politics, and was well known. His position as foreman in the public store, it is said, was very lucrative, and much surprise is expressed that he should have committed the larceny. It is hardly possible that he will escape arrest.

RIVER THIEVES.

Nicholas Kelly and James Whalen, both represented as belonging to a gang of desperate river thieves, were yesterday apprehended by the Harbor Police, on a charge of having broken into the cabin of the schooner *Samuel A. Smith*, and stolen some clothing belonging to the mate. Justice CONNOLLY committed the prisoners to the Tombs. Whalen is said to be at present under an indictment for burglary, and Kelly had been discharged from prison only the day previous to the commission of the alleged offence for which he is now arrested.

A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE

Robert Ripley, a youth of 20, who also assumes the name of Norton, or Diamond, or Ridley, as occasion requires, was apprehended by officers Elder and McCord on a charge of having been engaged in passing counterfeit money on various shopkeepers in Newark, N. J. Ripley had a confederate in the transaction, who was arrested at the time of the commission of the fraud. The prisoner was taken to Newark yesterday, by a policeman of that city, having waived the formality of a requisition from the authorities.

A DISHONEST NEIGHBOR.

Mrs. Elizabeth Schwartz, residing at No. 240 Rivington-street, alleges that Abraham Burke, who abides in the same house, during her absence from home, broke into her room and stole jewelry and money to the aggregate amount of $61. Burke was arrested, and Justice STIERS committed him pending an examination of the charge.

AN ALLEGED SHOPLIFTER.

One Stephen Wilson was yesterday detected, it is alleged, in the store of Lathrop, Luddington & Co., Park-place, as he was engaged in secreting a lot of silk handkerchiefs beneath his overcoat. Ex-Detective Wildey, who has been employed for the past few months as private detective at the store in question, apprehended the accused, and Justice CONNOLLY committed him to prison for trial on the charge.

GANG OF ROGUES STARTED ON A TRAVELING TOUR.

Five Polish and Prussian Jews, who have long been known to the police authorities of this City as expert pickpockets and daring burglars, last evening started on a Western traveling tour. Information of their departure was given by two members of the gang, who have lately sundered relationship with their old associates. The seceders state that the gang has for a long time gone by the name of the "Order of Vatabeds." A name till now kept private among the members. As it was impossible to detain them here, telegrams were sent to Albany, Buffalo and Dunkirk, stating the fact of their departure, and putting the public and Police on guard against their arrival. The names of the traveling party are Samuel Levy, *alias* "Old Levy"; Morris M. Goldstein, *alias* Goldever; L. Truebart; Michael Roberts, *alias* "Big Roberts," and Henry Weyman. Most of them have served terms in foreign State prisons.

FUGITIVE CAUGHT.

On the night of the 18th inst., two men were apprehended in Newark, N. J., on a charge of passing counterfeit $5 bills on the Sussex Bank of Newton, N. J. He was arrested and escaped, but was last night appr

the plaintiff's note for their claim, indorsed by J. S. Benson, and also, as collateral thereto, leather and shoes sold to them; all the business paper which they might receive in the course of the business, and especially a note of James S. Bebee and Co., of Boston, for $1,375. On failure to perform these conditions on or before the 14th of February, the defendants agreed that the plaintiffs might proceed on their action without notice, and that they would in no wise make no obstacle or delay in the proceedings, of any kind.

On the 14th of February the defendants called upon the plaintiffs and informed them that they could not perform their agreement; that Benson did not indorse the paper as he had promised to do, and that the Jas. S. Bebee note had not been received. No tender or offer was made to the plaintiffs of any business paper, nor was any claimed by the defendants that they had not received such paper of any amount. Upon the plaintiffs insisting upon the performance of the agreement, the defendants stated that they should make an assignment. Thereupon, on the same day, the plaintiffs took out their executions and levied the same. The question presented was whether the neglect and express refusal to perform on the 14th, and the statement of the defendants that they could not and should not perform, connected with the threat of assignment, relieved the plaintiffs from their obligation to wait until the 15th February before they took out their executions.

The plaintiffs contended:

1. That there was a total failure on the part of the defendants to perform the condition precedent, and the plaintiffs were released from their obligation to delay proceedings.

2. That there was no offer or tender of performance, but, on the contrary, an express refusal and representation of entire inability to perform; that the plaintiffs were discharged from the contract by the acts and omissions of the defendants, and conduct at variance with the manifest spirit of the agreement and stipulations between the parties.

The defendants contended that they had the whole of the 14th of February in which to perform, and that they had done nothing which relieved the plaintiffs from their obligation to delay proceedings.

The case was heard by Justice HOFFMAN, in the Superior Court. Decision reserved.

Charles N. Emerson for plaintiffs; C. Bainbridge Smith for defendants.

Notice.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—FEB. 25, 1860—SPECIAL ORDER.

On Saturday, March 10, 1860, at 11½ o'clock A. M., the Trial Calendar will be called through in the Principal Trial Term Room, in the building corner of Centre and Chambers streets, for the purpose of selecting such causes as may be tried within an hour.

Such causes will be placed on a Special Calendar. Those causes will consist, not only of actions arising on contract, and brought for the recovery of money only, but of all actions within the time above stated.

So much of the last week of the March Term, beginning on Monday, March 26, as may be required for the purpose, will be devoted to the trial of the causes on such Special Calendar.

During that week four Judges will sit for the trial of actions by Jury.

A Day Calendar will be made up, consisting of causes taken in their order from such Special Calendar. When they are disposed of, the Day Calendar will be made up of causes taken from the General Trial Calendar, commencing at the place which had been reached when the trial of the Special Calendar commenced.

During the fourth week there will be only one Day Calendar, which will be called in the Principal Trial Term Room, corner of Centre and Chambers streets, and the Judges engaged in the trial of such causes will all sit in the same building.

No notice that a cause has been placed on the Special Calendar will be required to be given.

The engagement of counsel in other Courts will not be deemed a sufficient reason for postponing the trial of causes which are placed on the Special Calendar. By order of the Court.

Singular Controversy.

THE RIGHT TO APPROPRIATE A STREET NUMBER.

Hiram Anderson vs. *James Kearny and Robert G. Gregg.*—This was an application on behalf of the plaintiff for an order of injunction against the defendants—he alleging that they had appropriated to their use and benefit his sign, the *No. 99 Bowery*. The affidavits of the plaintiff set forth that for eighteen years he had been selling carpets at this number on the Bowery, and that by a large expenditure of money he had established a reputation in his business at that place. It was then set forth that the defendants, in October last, began the sale of carpetings at No. 107 Bowery, and that they put up a sign with the figures "99" thereon, from twelve to fifteen inches in length, with the word "cents" under it in diminutive letters. This, the plaintiffs alleged, was an intended fraud upon him, and averred that he had already lost $5,000 by that means. The affidavits of a number of other persons set forth the same facts. Upon these affidavits Justice MONCRIEF, of the Superior Court, granted an injunction enjoining the defendants from a further use of this street number of the plaintiff.

The Atlas Insurance Notes.

Lewis R. Cheesbrough, survivor, &c., vs. *Job Wright and three others.*—These were three suits brought to recover on certain notes given to the Atlas Insurance Company, upon what is known as the $300,000 subscription. The cases have been frequently reported, and are familiar to all. They were tried before Justice JAMES, without a Jury, in the Supreme Court.

The complaints are now ordered to be dismissed in each case, the Court holding that the plaintiff is not entitled to recover.

W. Button & J. R. Pomeroy for plaintiff; Bebee, Dean & Donohue for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Sachs* vs. *Sachs.*—Plaintiff must pay $2 per week pending the suit; $25 to pay counsel to defend this action.

Aiken vs. *Aiken.*—Denied without prejudice to a new application on further proofs.

Kingsland vs. *Kingsland.*—Divorce granted. Custody of child given to the plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

ROBERTSON J.—*McGrath* vs. *Cornell & Cambreleng.*—Motion to dissolve injunction granted.

Ransy vs. *Stringer & Townsend.*—Motion to dismiss appeal, unless security for costs be filed, allowed, $10 costs to be costs in the cause. Opinion with clerk.

Calendar—THURSDAY, March 1.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Jury causes.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the Term. *Part II.*—Nos. 484, 510, 550, 400, 280, 399, 153, 317, 413, 952, 369, 144, 293, 311, 405, 408, 555, 508, 275, 219, 121, 414, 480.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 29.

$5,000 N. C. State 6s	96	1025 N. Y. Central R.	70¼
2,000 Missouri S. 6s	86½	450 do	s60 70
1,000 N. Y. C. R. 7s	100⅞	1100 do	70¼
5,000 Erie 2d M. B.	92	200 do	s10 70½
1,000 E.R. 2d M. B.	91	100 do	s10 70
1,000 E.R. 3d M. B. '83	75	100 do	b4 70½
11,000 M. C. R. 8 ₱ c. 1st		250 do	b30 70¾
E. S. F. C. B.	94	750 do	s10 70¼
250 Ill. Cent. R. B.	88½	150 do	b30 70¾
2,000 Lac. & Ist M.	70	50 do	s15 70¾
2 Bank of America	110	300 do	b60 70¾
5 Amer. Exchange B.	98¾	100 Hud. River Rail'd.	37
5 do	98¾	200 do	37¾
10 Cary Improv. Co.	5	300 do	s60 37¼
25 New-Jersey Zinc	64	700 do	b60 37½
50 Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	7½	50 do	s30 37¾
10 do	7¾	150 Erie Railroad	8¾
6 New-Jersey Cen. R.	105	50 Harlem Railroad	8¾
50 Pacific M. S. Co	92¾	150 Harlem R. Pref.	b60 33
50 do	92	600 Reading Railroad	40¾
10 do	91½	800 do	s10 40¾
100 do	b30 91½	100 do	b30 40¾
200 do	s60 90¾	53 Michs. Central R.	36¾
50 do	s30 91	21 do	36¼
50 do	b30 91	200 Panama Railroad	131
200 do	s30 90¾	100 do	b10 131
100 do	91	250 do	s60 131
250 do	s30 91¾	110 Chic. & R. I. R.	62¼
100 do	b10 92	150 do	63¾
300 do	b30 92	50 do	s30 62½
100 do	91¾	150 do	b60 64¼
100 do	b60 92	900 do	b60 62½
200 Ill. Cen. R.	87	400 do	b30 62½
150 Gal. & Chic. R.	56¾	50 do	62½
25 Clev. & Toledo R.	118½	50 do	s30 62¼

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Cal. State 7s	87	100 N. Y. Central R.	s30 70¾
2,000 Tennessee 6s	'90 88¼	200 do	70¾
6,000 Brook. City W. L.	100⅝	1500 do	s60 70
2,000 H. R. R. 1st M.	108	50 do	b30 70¼
20 Pacific M. S. C.	s10 92	200 do	b60 70¼
50 do	s10 92¼	50 do	70½
200 do	92	150 do	s10 70½
5 do	91¾	400 do	s3 70¾
200 do	b30 92¼	100 Panama R.	s10 132
50 Del & Hud. C. Co	94	150 do	b60 132½
100 Canton Co.	b60 18	50 do	s30 13⅛
100 do	17¾	100 do	b10 132
100 Hud. River R.	b60 38	50 Chi. & R. I. R.	s30 62¼
100 Reading R.	s30 40½	150 New-Jersey R.	119
100 M. So. & N. Ia. R.	7¼	40 Del. L. & W. R.	80
100 M. So. & N. I. g. s.	s30 16		

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 29—P. M.

The Stock Market was made somewhat feverish to-day by the advices from Albany of the progress of legislation hostile to the Railway interest. The passage to the third reading in the Assembly last night of the *Pro Rata* bill, and the final passage at noon, to-day, of the same bill, by a bare majority of the House, caused a decline of ½ ₱ cent. on the Stock of the New-York Central. The price broke down this morning before the early meeting of the Brokers to 70¼ ₱ cent., and closed this afternoon at 70¼@70⅜ ₱ cent. The passage of the *Pro Rata* scheme in the Assembly was not wholly unexpected, and the surprise this afternoon, is, that after the flourish of trumpets in regard to 70@80@90 votes in its favor, that the final result should show only the 65 members necessary to pass the bill to the upper House. Our own private advices are that no such bill will become a law, and that no Tolling bill either will be finally adopted. And that whatever means may ultimately be fallen upon to tax the Railway interest will be strictly for revenue purposes by way of relieving or mitigating the tax bill upon the people for the support of the State Government and of the Canal debt, will be recompensed to the Roads in some other way. The wisdom of even this sort of legislation is more than questionable, and it is by no means certain, according to the tenor of our advices, that anything of the sort will be done. But, in any event, the probability is that no revenue measure will be made to include the leading Railway Companies, without making these Companies a voluntary party to the compromise. The act of consolidation of the New-York Central line, it is generally known, embraces a reduction of two cents per mile upon local passenger fares, while other lines in the State are unrestricted; some of which charge three cents and others two and a half cents. The last-named rate applied to an advance of $1,700,000 of local passenger traffic on the Central per annum would be the equivalent of $340,000, or about one hundred thousand dollars more than a direct tax of one per cent. a year upon their capital Stock of $24,000,000. The telegraph this afternoon advises that the bill against the use of proxies in Railway securities was laid upon the table in the Assembly this forenoon. The movements at Albany affect the Erie Shares and Bonds very little; speculation being less interested in exaggerating the consequences of the threats of aggressive legislation from that quarter. This forenoon (at the early Board) the depression was quite general on the speculative Share list. Pacific Mail fell to 91@90¾; Panama to 131 ₱ cent., but soon after the price of the first named was up to 92 ₱ cent., and of the latter to 132 ₱ cent. Hudson River Shares were depressed to 37 ₱ cent. The Company have no quarrel with the Harlem. They have proposed to the farmers on the line, from Albany down, to transport their milk to market at a half cent the quart, in order to add a new source of revenue to their traffic, without adding to their motive power. The charge on the milk trains of the Harlem Company, running through a different part of the country, is one cent the quart, and exception is taken by some of the managers of this Company to the cheap tariff of the Hudson River, because of the discontent it creates among their own customers. Beyond this no cause of offence, as we understand the matter, has been given; and if, in retaliation, the Harlem should reduce their through fares to Albany, the damage will fall mainly upon themselves, since they already carry passengers $1 below the Hudson River rate, without sufficiently damaging the latter to induce a change of tariff on the direct line. In the afternoon Hudson shares sold at 38 ₱ cent., buyer 60 days, and Harlem Preferred was done in the morning at 33, buyer 60 days. The Western shares were generally steady, as compared with yesterday's sales, the common and guaranteed shares of the Michigan Southern being in some demand at the advance then noted. In Railway Bonds the changes were not important. Michigan Centrals ½ ₱ cent. lower. State Stocks were steady, and Brooklyn Water Loan ½ ₱ cent. higher. There was nothing done in Federal Stocks. The general market this afternoon closed steady in prices, but of no decided speculative tone.

We find, to-day, no point for remarkin either the Money or Exchange Market. Both hold easy in supply and in rates, much the same as yesterday, and with no large amount of business outside the ordinary routine of Discounts at Bank. The *Borussia* sails, to-morrow, for Southampton and Hamburg, and will take a mail for England and the Continent; but succeeding so soon the *Arabia*, to-day, no important remittances are likely to be made. The Sub-Treasury disbursed, to-day, about a quarter of a million in excess of its receipts. The following is the Bank movement at the four principal cities of the country, this week, as compared with last:

	Loans.	Specie.	Circul'n.	Deposits.
New-York, Feb. 25	$134,398,238	$20,773,896	$7,928,595	$78,470,977
Boston, Feb. 25	59,938,000	4,714,000	4,411,000	18,020,000
Philadelphia, Feb. 25	25,553,910	4,706,108	3,653,192	14,590,092
New-Orleans, Feb. 18	25,000,953	12,894,520	13,459,189	21,367,100
Total	$224,881,110	43,088,524	20,452,576	132,448,169
Previous week	$235,079,022	43,808,459	29,775,622	131,279,471

The following is the Cotton crop movement since 1st September and for the past week:

	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.
Rec'd at Ports	3,436,000	2,865,000	1,879,000	2,267,000	2,346,000
Ex. to G. Br'n	1,441,000	900,000	699 000	717.000	920,000
Ex. to France	400,000	320,000	233,000	267,000	319,000
Ex. to oth'r f.p.	233,000	273,000	151,000	203,000	276,000
Total Exports	2,074,000	1,493,000	1,083,000	1 187,000	1,515,000
Stock on hand	1,135,000	987,000	715,000	695,000	628,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec'd at Ports.	149,000	113,000	153,000	93,000	151,000
Ex. to G. Brit'n	78,000	63,000	67,000	79,000	42,000
Ex. to France.	19,000	1,000	12,000	18,000	23,000
Ex. to oth'r f.p.	19,000	19,000	9,000	27,000	21,000
Total Exports.	116,000	83,000	88,000	122 000	87,000

The following is an official statement of the business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer, U. S., New-York, during the month of February 1860:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Feb. 1, 1860. By balance		$4,959,601 59
Receipts during the month:		
Customs	$3,037,606 66	
Patent Fees	6,887 25	
Post-office Department	3,557,909 58	
Transfers	100,000 00	
Miscellaneous	96,457 05	
Loans	991,926 89—	7,790,787 43
Total		$12,750,389 02
Payments:		
Treasury Drafts	$6,338,926 42	
Post-office Drafts	2,379,406 77—	8,718,333 19
Feb. 29, 1860, Balance		$4,032,055 83
By Balance, Cr., Disbursing Accounts	$2,564,060 42	
By Receipts during the Month	1,618,658 04—	4,122,718 46
To payments		1,843.271 85
Balance		$2,279,446 01
By Balance, Cr., Interest Accounts		$97,421 78
To Payments		48,417 00
Balance		$49,004 78
By receipts for Customs in Feb., 1860		$3,037,606 66
By receipts for Customs in Feb., 1859		2,724,061 72
*Increase in Feb., 1860		$313,544 94
By Balance, Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for As'y Office in coins & fine bars.		$264,057 08
By Coin received during the Month	$1,449,394 76	
By Fine Bars received during the Month	862,739 33—	2,312,134 09
Total		$2,576,191 17
To payments in Coin	$835,373 92	
To payments in Fine Bars.	434,781 58—	1,270.155 30
Balance		$1,306,035 67
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$6,360,507 22	
By Coin in hand, in Assay Office	1,124,866 45—	7,485,373 67
By Fine Bars in Assay Office	553,556 07	
By Unparted Bullion in Assay Office	141,842 96	
By Bullion at the Mint for Coinage	344,248 85—	939,347 88
Total		$8,424,721 55
Less due Depositors		587,486 85
Balance		$7,837,234 70

*Treasury Notes received for Customs not included in the above Statement, about. $448,500 00

Statement of Business at the United States Assay Office at New-York for the month ending Feb. 29, 1860:

Deposits of Gold.

Foreign Coins	$5,000	
Foreign Bullion	28,000	
United States Bullion	951 000—	$984,000 00

Deposits and Purchases of Silver.

Foreign Coins	6,500	
Foreign Bullion	34,000	
U.S. Bullion (contained in gold)	7,500—	48,000 00
Total deposits, payable in bars.	932,000	
Total deposits, payable in coins.	90,000—	1,022,000 00
Gold Bars stamped		2,632,796 69
Transmitted to U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		$1,799,155 82

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of Feb. 25, says of the Exchange market of that city:

"The Exchange market has been moderately active throughout the week, and some descriptions have considerably advanced. The demand for both foreign and domestic ruled steady from the opening to the close, and operations have only been restricted by the diminished character of the supply of some classes of bills. Offerings of domestic sight checks and sterling bills have been ample all round and operations show a heavy aggregate in them. But the movement in time bills on the Northern cities and in France exhibited a marked reduction, when compared with previous reports, and bills with shipping documents attached have been less plenty than was generally looked for, in view of the heavy daily transactions which have transpired in the great staple. The ruling rates at the close of business to-day, are as follows: Clear sterling bills 108@108⅛@108¾. Bill of lading drafts 107¼@107¾ and 107⅝. Francs 5f.17½@5f.22½ ₱ dollar. Sixty day bills on New-York, &c., 1¼@1¾ and 2 per cent. discount. Sight 1-16@⅛ and ¾ ₱ cent. premium."

The Comptroller of Chicago gives the following exhibit of the finances of the city:

The Bond Register shows that the first amount funded was in the year 1851, when bonds were sold amounting to $90,000
Payable 1857, '58, '60, '61, and '66, bearing 7 and 10 ₱ c.
Bonds sold in 1852, amounting to 95,000
6 ₱ c. and 7 ₱ c., payable in 1862, '63, and '67.
Bonds sold in 1853, amounting to 50,000
6 ₱ c., payable in 1873.
Bonds issued Feb. 11, 1854 60,000
7 ₱ c., payable in 1873, being for purchase of Union Park.
Bonds sold in 1854, amounting to 46,000
6 ₱ c., due July, 1874.
Bonds sold in 1855, for 90 ₱ c 100,000
6 ₱ c., due July, 1875.
Bonds sold in 1858, for 90 ₱ c 100,000
6 ₱ c., due July 1, 1876.
Bonds sold in 1857, 10 ₱ c 4 000
Total $5 9,000
[Interest on above payable semi-annually in New-York.]
Paid of Funded Debt, January and March, 1858. 25,000
Total amount of Funded Debt, Feb. 25 ... $514,000

The following are the Currency and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

	For coin.	Discount.
New-York State Currency	3-10@	—
New-England	1-5@	—
New-Jersey	1-5@	—
Philadelphia	⅛@	—
Baltimore	⅛@	⅛
Interior Pennsylvania	⅛@	⅜
Interior Maryland	⅛@	⅜
Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana	⅛@	1
South Carolina and Georgia	⅜@	⅝
North Carolina	1 @	1¼
Virginia	⅜@	1
Illinois and Wisconsin	2¾@	3
Michigan	1 @	—
Tennessee	1⅜@	—
Free Indiana	2 @	—
Louisiana	1¾@	—
Mobile	1¾@	—
Canada	⅜@	⅝
Missouri	2 @	2¼

SPECIE.

Silver.		Old Am. Qr. Dols.		
Mexican Dols	$1 06@	—	Spanish Qrs. each	23@ —
Spanish Dollars	1 06@	—	Span. ⅛ & 1-16 Pcs.	1 27@ —
Five-franc pieces	96@	—	*Gold.*	
French Crowns	1 10@	—	Sovereigns	4 84@4 87
German Crowns	1 06@	—	Twenty francs	3 84@ —
Prussian Thalers	71@	—	Ten thaler pieces	7 87@ —
Guilders	40@	—	Ten-guilder pcs.	3 98@ —
English Silver	4 85@	—	Spanish Doub'n.	16 80@ —
Specles	1 06@	—	Patriot Doub'n.	15 70@15 75
Old Am. Half Dols.	1 04½@	—	Gold.—Am Old	6c. prem.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Feb. 27.	LOANS. Feb. 20.	SPECIE. Feb. 27.	SPECIE. Feb 20.
Philadelphia	3,350 000	3,300,000	667.000	708,000
North America	2 804,412	2 905,333	663 0-3	841 195
Farm. & Mech.	3,964,104	4,021,413	728 276	845,947
Commercial	1,516,000	1,528,000	192,000	197,000
Mechanics'	1,642,044	1,679,728	237 815	215,235
N. Liberties	1,314,000	1,311,000	251,000	282 000
Southwark	942,716	953,193	206 666	198 426
Kensington	816,599	823,939	144 035	151 658
Penn Township	814 073	808,836	145 026	147 305
Western	1,348 707	1,329,454	349 006	343.605
Manuf. & Mech.	1,139,910	1,128,865	208,175	163,080
Commerce	614,687	643,993	111,014	113,503
Girard	2,122.174	2,107,269	265,489	302,254
Tradesmen's	549,972	571,485	95,600	88,899
Consolidation	487,917	483,457	89,501	76,400
City	762 041	763,184	136,747	120,377
Commonwealth	447 33	436,753	126 430	104,416
Corn Exchange	409,214	395,000	85 987	96 620
Union	508,402	497,080	81.777	73 459
Total	25,583,918	26,564,640	4,706,108	4,898,398

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. Feb. 27.	DEPOSITS. Feb. 20.	CIRCULATION. Feb. 27.	CIRCULATION. Feb. 20.
Philadelphia	1,400,800	1,434,000	227,000	230,000
North America	1 703.365	1,6.9.964	236,730	236,912
Farm. & Mech.	2,845,756	2,702,312	377,430	376,270
Commercial	670.000	672,000	149.000	154,000
Mechanics'	769,279	765,357	145,250	148,995
N. Liberties	893,000	886,000	115,000	137,000
Southwark	659 315	640,203	93,420	93,355
Kensington	568,561	581,556	134,310	126,400
Penn Township	535 983	558,060	84,015	84,695
Western	887,350	914,419	119,280	120,840
Manuf. & Mech.	640,730	580,695	110,165	106,185
Commerce	411,326	402,823	84,410	89,560
Girard	875,084	910,349	203,020	207 120
Tradesmen's	364,415	367,162	77,412	83,745
Consolidation	254,446	267,203	91,945	94,490
City	405,876	403 117	97 755	97,110
Commonwealth	289,878	261,833	123,745	104 485
Corn Exchange	274 774	280 585	96 715	100,600
Union	270,768	268,481	87,520	92,515
Total	14,590,099	14,722,119	2,653 192	2,676,197

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ REMOVAL.—
BABCOCK, BROS. & CO.,
Have removed from No. 27 Wall st. to No. 3 Nassau-st.

Sales of Real Estate....Feb. 29.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Brown-stone house and lot No. 126 12th-st., lot 20.11x103.3 ..... $13 200
5-story store and l. t No. 80 Pearl-st., 20x70 11,500

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER.

4 lots north side 38th-st., commencing 80 feet west of 4th-av., each 25x98 ..... each $7,575
4 lots commencing on southeast corner of 52d st., 100.5x100 ..... together 18,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 29, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 47 bbls. Ashes, 86 bbls. Flour, 1,560 bushels Corn, 70 bushels Rye, 7,845 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Malt, 1,362 pkgs. Provisions, and 819 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 600 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 1,136 bbls., including 892 bbls. Pots, and 244 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales transpired, to-day, of 1,650 bags Rio, at 12¾c.@13c.; and 1,000 bags St. Domingo, on private terms. Stock on hand this evening, 23,323 mats and 15,994 bags, including 150 bags and 21,801 mats Java, 354 bags and 1,522 mats Singapore, 11,497 bags Rio, 3,103 bags Ceylon, 790 bags Maracaibo, and 160 bags Costa Rica.

COTTON—We have heard of sales of 1,300 bales at previous quotations.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile, N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	9	9	9¾
Middling, ₱ lb	11½	11¾	11⅞
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	12¾	12¾	12¾

Messrs. NEILL BROS. & Co. have prepared the following statement of the movements of Cotton for the past week and since 1st September last, compared with the five preceding years:

	Receipts. Past week.	Receipts. Since Sep. 1.	Exports for Past Week. To G. Brit.	To France.	Other F.P.
1859-60	182,000	3,437,000	78,000	19,000	19,000
1858-9	113,000	2,865,000	63,000	1,000	19,000
1857-8	153,000	1,879,000	67,000	12,000	9,000
1856-7	90,000	2 297,000	79,000	16,000	27,000
1855-6	151,000	2,366,000	43,000	23,000	21,000
1854-5	17,000	1,815,000	48,000	16,000	8,000

	Exports since Sept. 1. To G. Brit.	To France.	Other F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1859-60	1438,000	399,000	234,000	2,068,000	1,121,000
1858-9	900,000	320,000	273,000	1,493,000	987,000
1857-8	699,000	243,000	151 000	1,083,000	715,000
1856-7	717,000	267 000	203,000	1,187,000	695,000
1855-6	920,000	319,000	276,000	1 515,000	628,000
1854-5	791,000	188,000	139,000	1 118,000	398,000

DRY GOODS—The public sales of Shawls, to-day, were not very successful. The competition among buyers, and the prices offered, were not satisfactory to importers. A small portion of one catalogue, and the bulk of another changed hands.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands of Flour are in request, and the better grades are held with more firmness. Sales 11,250 bbls., in lots, including superfine State at $5 10@$5 25; extra State at $5 30@$5 50; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $5 10@$5 25; extra Iowa and Wisconsin, at $5 35@$6 30; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 40@$6 35; inferior extra Ohio at $5 70@$5 80; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 85@$6 05, ₱ bbl. Unsound Flour ..... $4 50 @$5 00
Superfine State ..... 5 10 @ 5 25
Extra State ..... 5 30 @ 5 50
Superfine Western ..... 5 10 @ 5 25
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin ..... 5 35 @ 6 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan ..... 5 40 @ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio ..... 5 70 @ 5 80
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds. ..... 5 85 @ 6 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands ..... 6 10 @ 7 00
Fancy Genesee ..... 5 60 @ 5 70
Extra Genesee ..... 5 75 @ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri ..... 5 70 @ 7 25

Southern Flour is active and buoyant. The transactions comprise 3,000 bbls., in lots, at $5 60@$5 80 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c.; and $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is in fair demand, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 60@$7 ₱ bbl. About 350 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour is selling in lots at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, at $3 65@3 70 for Jersey; $4 for Baltimore, and $4 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 75@$1 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet, parties disagreeing about prices. Sales have been reported of 11,000 bushels good White Canada, to go to Albany, at $1 50, free of storage expenses until the opening of the Hudson River. Corn has been purchased to the extent of 23,000 bushels, at 75c.@82c. for unsound to choice White and Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand, at steady rates. Sales 1,500 bushels, at 87c.@88c. ₱ bushel. Barley is improving. Sales have been reported of 17,500 bushels, including choice Illinois, on terms not ascertained; and fair round State, at 80c.@81c. ₱ bushel. Oats attract considerable attention, including Canada, at 44¼c. @45¾c.; Western at 44¼c.@45c.; State at 45½c. @46¾c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 41c.@44c.; Southern at 38c.@42c., ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 400 bales North River at 93¾c.@ $1 06¼ ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is in limited request at about previous quotations. Estimated stock on hand, 1,005 bales American, with 140 tons and 35,745 bales Foreign, against 630 bales American, with 345 tons and 19,673 bales foreign same time last year.

HIDES—Are in moderate request at previous prices.

HOPS—Have been lightly dealt in,—including last year's crop, at 8c.@16c. ₱ lb.

IRON—We have heard of sales of 120 tons Scotch Pig, at $25 50@$26 ₱ ton, usual credit.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 55 ₱ thousand.

LEAD—Has been in fair request at former quotations.

LEATHER—Sole is moderately inquired for at old rates.

LIME—Rockland, 80c. for common, and $1 25 for lump ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 1,000 bbls. New-Orleans, at 42c @48c.; 30 hhds. Porto Rico, at 41c.; 20 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 32c.; 250 hhds. Clayed Cuba, at 28c.; also, by auction, 130 bbls. New-Orleans, at 42c. @45½c.; 75 bbls. Texas, at 30c.@32½c.; 20 hhds. Porto Rico, at 24c.@26½c.; and 40 tierces Cuba, at 28c.@ 26½c. ₱ per gallon. Yesterday's report.—crowded out this morning,—was as follows: "Sales have been reported of 75 bbls New-Orleans, at 45c.@47c.; 25 hhds. English Island, at 33c., with 287 bbls. New-Orleans, (by auction,) at 23c.@45c., according to quality, ₱ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in New-York, Mar. 1:

	1859.	1860.
Cuba, Muscovado, hhds	2,564	2,134
Cuba, Clayed, hhds	967	1,000
Porto Rico	330	16
Total, hhds	3,861	3,150
Total, bbls	5. 77	12,089

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been in request, chiefly at $3 62½ ₱ 280 lbs. Week's receipts, 2,161 bbls. Estimated stock at the close, 8,500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been less active, mainly at from 47c.@48c. ₱ gallon. Week's receipts, 2,157 bbls. Estimated stock, 4,000 bbls. Tar has been quiet at from $2 25@$2 75 ₱ bbl. Week's receipts, 1,558 bbls. Estimated stock, 3 000 bbls. Resin has been in moderate request, including common, at $1 65@$1 67½ strained at $1 67½@$1 70; No. 2 at $1 75@$1 90 ₱ 310 lbs; with No. 1 at $2 25@$4 50 ₱ 280 lbs. Week's receipts of Resin, 15 091 bbls. Estimated stock of common, 4,000 bbls. Messrs. LUCE & TURNER have prepared the annexed statement of the

Naval Store Trade of New-York, from Jan. 1 to Feb. 28, 1860.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls	13,282	12,720
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	16,678	10,738
Resin	81,199	45,780
Tar	6,715	1,876

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Linseed are in fair demand, and are firm. Other kinds are quiet. Crude Whale, 46c. @52c.; Crude Sperm, $1 42@$1 44; Refined Whale, 58c. @60c., Refined Sperm, $1 47; Linseed, 57c. @59c., in casks and barrels; Olive, $1 15@ $1 27½; No 1 Lard Oil, 95c. @$1 ₱ gallon; Palm, (tser,) 9c. @9¼c.; Tallow, 9¾c. @10c. ₱ lb. In New-Bedford, during the week, sales were made of 12,000 bbls. Crude Sperm, at from $1 43@$1 44; 1,050 bbls. Northern Crude Whale, at 50c; 50 bbls Dark at 44c. ₱ gallon, and 50 gallons Dark at a price not transpired; also, 300 bbls. South Sea on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Sperm.	Whale.	Bone
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 20, 1860	3,502	1,923	20,700
Same time last year	982	320	1,500

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited request and sales have been confined to 750 bbls., in lots, at $18 31¼@$18 37½ for new Mess; $14 75 for new prime; $17

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains the following:

Literature—A New Story—Reviews—Extracts from New Books—*Dr. Oldham at Greystones*—Michelet's *La Femme*.

Domestic Agriculture—Reports of Yale College School of Agricultural Lectures—Cattle, Grass, Heritage, Grain, Flax, Manure, Horse-Breeding, &c.

Disappearance in Jamaica—Fourth Letter from our Special Correspondent.

Count Cavour—Sketch of his Life and Public Career.

Inauguration of Washington—Ceremonies at the inauguration of Mills' Statue.

Politics—Programme of the Charleston Convention—Union Meeting in New-York—Political Items.

Wheat and Beans—Indications of Southern Feeling.

Europe—The Pope's Letter to Napoleon—The Savoy and Nice Question—Foreign extracts.

Correspondence—Letters from our Correspondents.

Editorials—Progress of Political Events—Miramon's Movements.

Miscellaneous—Articles on current topics—Presidential Prospects, Presidential Candidates, Jamaica Negroes, Admission of Kansas, the Pope, &c.

Congress—Reports of the Proceedings during the week.

Summary of News—Weekly Record of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence.

Obituary Notices, Personal Gossip, Market Reports, &c.

Copies may be procured at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing—price 4 cents. Subscription price, $2; ten copies to one address, $10.

Amusements This Evening.

BURTON'S GARDEN—Ocean's Royal Amphitheatre Equestrian Troupe.

WINTER GARDEN—Governor's Wife—Jenny Lind.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Romance of a Poor Young Man.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Jeanie Deans, or the Heart of Mid-Lothian.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Wi-com-i-ket—Rough Diamond—Young America.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Dumb Savoyard and his Monkey—The Alpine Maid. Evening—The Overland.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Les Trois Epiciers—Le Chevalier des Dames.

GOLDBECK'S HALL—Mr. Siddons' Lectures and Readings.

BELLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

DÜSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings.

CANAL-STREET, No. 308—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The galleries of the Senate chamber were yesterday thronged with eager-eyed expectants of the speech which Mr. SEWARD was to pronounce upon the great issues of the day. When the special order, the Kansas Admission Bill, came up, Mr. SEWARD arose and having presented a memorial of the Kansas Legislature demanding admission, proceeded to speak on the general subject of Slavery, and its place in politics. Having reviewed the history of the question, as a conflict between Southern capital and Northern labor, he referred to the coming Presidential campaign, and to the Republicans holding to the principle of preventing the Territories, by constitutional means, from becoming houses for Slavery and Polygamy. He said the policy of the Republican Party was to stand by the freedom of speech and of the Press, the speedy improvement of the public domain by homestead laws, and to encourage mining, manufactures and internal commerce, with needful connections between the Atlantic and Pacific States. He alluded to the fact that many Southern men are not willing to see the inauguration of a Republican President because it is a sectional party, and passed on to prove that the Republican is *not* a sectional organization. He asked, is it easier for us to bear your sway than for you to bear ours? Is it unreasonable that for once we should alternate? He said the real principles of the Republican Party were national. He was no enemy of States. It was well and wisely arranged that the States were sovereign on the subject of Slavery within their own borders. He said JOHN BROWN and his associates acted on earnest, though fatally erroneous convictions. He pronounced the act an act of sedition and treason, and criminal to just the extent that it affected the public peace and was destructive of human life. He did not think anything serious would grow out of the oft-repeated threats to dissolve the Union. After Mr. SEWARD's speech had closed, there was a long debate, in which Messrs. DOUGLAS, DAVIS, TRUMBULL, DOOLITTLE and WIGFALL participated, when the subject was postponed till Monday. In the House, Mr. RUFFIN having succeeded in causing the journal of Monday to be amended, by the insertion of his vote for Mr. GLOSSBRENNER as Printer, the Speaker declared the election of Mr. FORD invalid; and an attempt of the Republicans to postpone action for the present failing, another vote was taken without result, and the subject laid aside. There was an immediate flight of members to the Senate Chamber, to hear the Senator from New-York. The remnant, twelve in number, was edified by a discourse from Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, in defence of Southern institutions.

The agent of the Montreal Steamship Company has at last visited the wreck of the *Hungarian*, which, however, is so deep in water as to defy examination through any means attainable at that distant spot. A large number of letters had been found, and the mails were lying in the office at Barrington, as yet not overhauled. No entire box of goods had been picked up, nor had more bodies been seen.

By the arrival of the *Isabel* at Charleston, we have dates from Havana to the 25th ult. On the 16th ult., the brig *Tiger*, from New-Orleans for Baltimore, was lost near the entrance of the harbor of Key West. But a small portion of her cargo, which was of molasses, was saved. The Havana Sugar Market, at the time of the sailing of the *Isabel*, was steady. Exchanges on London were 13@13¼ ℔ cent. premium; on New-York, 2 @3 ℔ cent., and on New-Orleans, 2½ ℔ cent. premium.

On the 25th ult., as we are informed from New-Orleans, CORTINAS was in possession of the West bank of the Rio Grande, whence he continued to make incursions into Texas. The rangers who had been under the command of Capts. TOBIN and TOMLINSON, having been disbanded, had returned home, while Capts. STEVENSON and FOWLER, with their rangers and cavalry, were defending the frontier to the best of their ability.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention assembled at Reading yesterday, at noon. Amid much confusion and excitement, tellers appointed to count the votes cast for Temporary Chairman, declared Mr. L. G. NELSON, an Anti-Lecompton Democrat, elected by a majority of ten over his opponent, Mr. SCHELL, who received 58 votes. Two propositions were then made for the appointment of a Committee to nominate permanent officers: that the members of it should be named by the Chair, and that the District Delegates should designate them. After a violent discussion, in which the National Administration was severely denounced, a compromise was effected by electing the Permanent Chairman *viva voce*. When the question was taken, Mr. WILLIAM H. WALSH, of York, a National Democrat, received 84 votes, and Mr. CUNNINGHAM, 44, thus showing that Mr. BUCHANAN has the greatest strength in the Convention. The evening session was spent in listening to an eloquent address from the Chairman.

The Hoboken Land Improvement bill, which authorizes a road from the Hudson to Newark, in competition with the New-Jersey Railroad, passed the New-Jersey House of Assembly last evening, by a vote of 36 to 21. It will be returned to the Senate to obtain the concurrence of that body with certain amendments adopted in the House.

Spencer Wood, the residence of Sir EDMUND HEAD, the Governor General of Canada, was destroyed on Tuesday night by a fire which originated in a defective furnace flue. The Province, which owned the property, holds an insurance upon it of $20,000.

In the State Senate, bills regulating freights on the Erie Railroad, to provide for general vaccination, and to amend the Insurance act, were reported favorably. The bill for the relief of the Agricultural College was passed. In the Assembly, the privileges of the floor were extended to Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN and to Ex-Senator ELY. The Railroad Proxy bill was discussed by Messrs. FULLER, CALLICOT and MILLER, and laid on the table. Several bills were passed, among them, the bills to amend the act to prevent prize-fighting, to repeal certain sections of the Contracting Board act. Mr. MERRITT, rising to a question of privilege, animadverted on a circular charging that members have been besieged by railroad agents, &c. The *Pro Rata* bill came up on its third reading. Substitutes were offered and rejected, and the bill was passed by 65 to 61. Mr. CALLICOT's resolutions censuring the Speaker were called up and rejected. The New-York Tax Levy bill was passed. Parties interested in the bill reducing the price of ferriage between New-York and Brooklyn were heard before the Committee having the matter in charge yesterday. Mr. A. OAKEY HALL spoke in behalf of the Commissioners of the New-York City Sinking Fund. The hearing will be continued next week.

The circumstances attending the death by violence of one of the crew of the United States sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, in November, are the subject of an investigation now proceeding at Tompkinsville, Staten Island. The inquiry, which began yesterday, has already elicited evidence unmistakably inculpating COOPER, the Ship's Corporal, and RAY, a Sergeant of Marines. The latter has been arrested.

The Commissioners of Emigration yesterday adopted resolutions of inquiry as to the amount and disposition of moneys received from emigrants arriving at this port, with a view, on the part of Mr. PURDY, the author of the resolution, to attempt the abolition of the commutation tax. The Board has no power in the matter, and can only recommend action to the Legislature. There have arrived at this port this year 370 more emigrants than for the corresponding period of 1859, yet there are 893 less inmates than were in the institutions at that time.

A singular controversy has been brought before the Superior Court for adjudication. HIRAM ANDERSON, the carpet dealer of No. 99 Bowery, complains that certain of his rivals in trade established in business near his store, at No. 107 Bowery, have drawn his customers to themselves by the device of putting up over their store a sign containing "99" in large figures, with the word "cents" under in very diminutive size. He avers that this is done with intent to lead the public to believe that the store No. 107 Bowery is that of HIRAM ANDERSON, and that his business has been injured thereby, and asks an injunction to prevent the further use of the sign by defendants.

The Coroner's jury which has been engaged in investigating the cause of the explosion at the hat factory of Messrs. AMES & MOULTON, in Brooklyn, on the 3d ult., by which nine persons lost their lives, reassembled yesterday, after an adjournment of two weeks, to hear the deposition of the fireman GALLAGHER, who, it will be remembered, was among the number of those seriously injured. His testimony tended to throw much of the blame for the sad casualty on Mr. EASTMAN, the engineer in charge, but a verdict was rendered declaring that the accident was caused "by a globe valve being shut by some person to the jury unknown, thereby cutting off communication with the safety valve."

The cartmen of this City, who have united in a Protective Association, held a meeting at Convention Hall, last evening, where they listened to an address from Mayor WOOD.

There was some excitement in the Stock Market, yesterday, on the news from Albany of the progress of legislation against the Railways, but as the advices had been somewhat anticipated, the fluctuations were within ½ ⅌ cent. on New-York Central. The first decline on this Stock caused the whole market, in the morning, to feel the depression, but this was mostly recovered from at the Second Board. No alteration in Money or Exchange.

Cotton was in moderate request, at former rates. Flour was freely sought after, and the better grades were firmer. A somewhat livelier inquiry prevailed for Grain and Groceries. The transactions in Provisions, Naval Stores, Fish, Fruit, Metals, Seeds, Hay, Hemp and Hops were restricted. The principal kinds of Oils were in fair demand. Freights were rather brisker, with 385 vessels of all classes in port.

At the Live Stock Market the receipts of animals have been quite moderate for a week past, but the demand for fresh meat has been limited, influenced in part by the mild weather prevailing, and in part by the Lent season. At the regular City yards the receipts of live animals for yesterday's general weekly market, including the arrivals and sales since the previous market day, numbered 3,318 beef cattle; 155 milch cows; 486 veal calves; 5,741 sheep; and 2,925 live hogs—total, 12,625. The better grades of beeves sold at ½c.@ ¾c. advance on Tuesday, but fell back yesterday to last week's rates, and the closing sales were even a trifle lower for the same grades. Milch cows were in dull demand at former low rates. Veals and sheep sold briskly at rates fully up to previous figures. Hogs arrive here moderately, but the demand is very limited.

Mr. Seward's Speech.

We publish in a SUPPLEMENT to this morning's TIMES a full report of the speech made in the Senate yesterday by Mr. SEWARD. It will be eagerly read by men of all parties and in all sections of the Union. Mr. SEWARD is unquestionably the most prominent and influential public man of the day:—and in the present crisis of public affairs, anything he may say on topics of national concern is sure to be read with avidity,—not only for the general principles it may embody, but on account of its bearing upon the political contests of the hour. Mr. SEWARD, it will be seen, has addressed himself directly to the point of most general interest,—namely, the controversy carried on between the Democratic and Republican Parties. His speech is a philosophical exposition of the real nature of that controversy, and aims mainly at dissipating the false impressions which misunderstanding on the one hand, and misrepresentation on the other, have created in regard to it. Its tone is eminently dispassionate and statesmanlike, and indicates a desire to allay agitation and remove unfounded prejudice from the public mind, rather than to stimulate the zeal or arouse the enthusiasm of partisan followers.

We are confident that the most pertinacious of Mr. SEWARD'S opponents will find nothing in this speech to strengthen their conviction that there is any unconstitutional ultraism in his views, or intended action, upon the subject of Slavery. Indeed, without a syllable in the way of direct explanation, the whole tenor of the speech is in direct contradiction to the sentiments which have been imputed to him on the strength of declarations which he has hitherto made. He declares that he "knows of only one policy which the Republican Party has adopted or avowed—namely, the saving of the *Territories* of the United States, if possible, by constitutional and lawful means, from being homes for Slavery and Polygamy." Unquestionably it will give due heed to all the practical interests and necessities of the country;—but its action, beyond the sphere already defined, must be determined by national emergencies—not by the influence or opinions of individuals.

Mr. SEWARD deals clearly and plainly with the threats of Southern men, that they will dissolve the Union if a Republican President is elected. Hitherto, he says, the Republican Party has been content to ask itself how many votes it can cast:—these threats enforce another inquiry,—has it the determination to cast them? They touch the pride and self-respect of the majority of the people of the Northern States. The reasons assigned for these menaces rest upon an utter misconception of facts, or a complete and flagrant misrepresentation of the purposes and designs of the Republican Party. The absolute sovereignty of each State, within its own limits and over its own institutions, is fully conceded,—and the duty of each portion to aid in maintaining and defending the sovereignty of the other is proclaimed. Mr. SEWARD says:

"The whole sovereignty upon domestic concerns within the Union is divided between or by unmistakable boundaries. You have your fifteen distinct parts; we eighteen parts, equally distinct. Each must be maintained, in order that the whole may be preserved. If ours shall be assailed, *within or without*, by any enemy, or for any cause, and we shall have need, we shall expect you to defend it. *If yours shall be so assailed, in the emergency, no matter what the cause or the pretext, or who the foe, we shall defend your sovereignty as the equivalent of our own.*"

Mr. S. denies the existence among the people of the Northern States of any such feeling of hostility to the South as the Vice-President has imputed to them, and declares his hope that, if a different sentiment does prevail in the South towards the North, it must yield sooner or later to the proofs that it is not resented or even returned. Of the Harper's Ferry invasion Mr. SEWARD speaks in terms of strong denunciation. BROWN and his companions are described as "a band of exceptional men, contemptuous equally of that great question and of the parties to the controversy, and impatient of the constitutional system which confines the citizens of every State to political action by suffrage in organized parties within their own borders,"—and he adds:

"While generous and charitable natures will probably concede that JOHN BROWN and his associates acted on earnest though fatally erroneous convictions, yet all good citizens will nevertheless agree that this attempt to execute an unlawful purpose in Virginia by invasion, involving servile war, was *an act of sedition and treason, and criminal to just the extent that it affected the public peace, and was destructive of human happiness and human life.* It is a painful reflection that, after so long an experience of the beneficent working of our system as we have enjoyed, we have had these new illustrations in Kansas and Virginia of the existence among us of a class of men so misguided and so desperate as to seek to enforce their peculiar principles by the sword, drawing after it *a need for the further illustration by their punishment of that great moral truth*, especially applicable in a republic, that they who take up the sword as a weapon of controversy shall perish by the sword. In the latter case the lamented deaths of so many citizens slain from an ambush and by surprise—all the more lamentable because they were innocent victims of a frenzy kindled without their agency, in far distant fires—the deaths even of the offenders themselves, pitiable, *although necessary and just*, because they acted under delirium, which blinded their judgments to the real nature of their criminal enterprise; the alarm and consternation naturally awakened throughout the country, exciting for the moment the fear that our whole system, with all its securities for life and liberty, was coming to an end—a fear none the more endurable because continually aggravated by new chimeras to which the great leading event lent an air of probability; surely all these constituted a sum of public misery which ought to have satisfied the most morbid appetite for social horrors. But, as in the case of the Gunpowder Plot, and the Salem Witchcraft, and the New-York Colonial Negro Plot, so now; the original actors were swiftly followed by another and kindred class, who sought to prolong and widen the public distress by attempting to direct the indignation which it had excited against *parties guiltless equally of complicity and of sympathy with the offenders.*"

Mr. SEWARD declares the constant and unalterable devotion of the Republican Party, and of the great mass of the people of all parties in the Northern States, to the Union, and his own conviction that the threats of secession uttered by Southern leaders of the Democracy, and apparently acquiesced in by all its representatives, will prove idle and futile. Their only object is to prolong the ascendancy of the Democratic Party by intimidation:—the bare supposition that any party can only secure its reign by terror, affords the strongest possible argument for its overthrow. A Republican Administration, even if it were disposed to do so, could not practice tyranny under a Constitution which interposes so many checks as ours,—nor is any new or special cause for revolution likely to occur.

Mr. SEWARD, in his public speeches, always relies more upon general principles than upon specific measures. He discusses political topics as if he were a distant, disinterested, dispassionate student of the nature and tendency of events, rather than an active participant in the struggles connected with them. But he never becomes merely speculative, and his broadest generalizations have a practical application which no intelligent and reflecting person can fail to perceive and appreciate. This speech, we are confident, will have a happy effect in calming groundless fears, and in soothing the intemperate excitement of the public mind.

A New View of the Pro Rata Scheme.

The commercial policy of taxing our railways to support our canals, has been sufficiently illuminated to convince any reasonable being that its immediate results will be commercially disastrous. But there is another department of the subject, circumscribed by no local and temporary issues, but reaching far into the future as a positive cause of respective degeneracy and reform in the usefulness and economy of canals and railways. It is probable that the public, after punishing itself long enough by paying the unnecessary expenses of working and repairing these internal improvements, will reform them both. A more speedy and straightforward method than that likely to result from the *Pro Rata* scheme would, however, be desirable.

Few, if any, enterprises—either production or transportation—improve and advance without compulsion. The more they are nursed, the less enterprising and self-reliant they become, and there is no compulsion like healthy competition. When two rival schemes occupy equal ground—when their success depends on the energy and perseverance of their conductors—the very consciousness of an even start, a fair fight, and an earned and deserved issue, be it good or bad, is a perpetual stimulant and an ever present encouragement. But when the State, discovering the weaker competitor blown and lagging, steps athwart the line of commercial principle, heaping obstacles in the path of the more vigorous and harder working rival, irrespective of merit, policy or results, the nursed and petted scheme ceases to become an enterprise, stops short in its earnest strife for the aids of nature and art, loosens its hold on the scientific principles which were leading it to new successes, and supinely leans on its big bully without an effort at self-defence or improvement. And the public suffers the consequences. Will the sloth and cost of canal transportation decrease because the railways are taxed? Will men risk experiments in improved models and propellers because the benefits of improved engines and track are taken away from their competitors by the State? Will moderate and gentle horse-power succumb to steam because its roaring rival the locomotive is throttled by the grip of the law? Will a pugilist fortify himself to his extremest capacity *because* the body of his opponent lies stabbed at his feet? Canal navigation had begun to improve and progress under the healthy rivalry of the railroads; steam had begun to work out its revolutions; capital had been invested, inventors and engineers had been at work, and an army of improvements was about to eclipse and extinguish the old and expensive methods of transit. And last, but best of all, the canal itself would have been widened from a ditch into a river, as its original projector first named it, removing, once for all, the chief obstruction to successful steam navigation. But when these matters cease to depend on their merits—when the State, by partial and short-sighted legislation, *removes the necessity* of these risks and expenditures—canal navigation will progress just as all other unnaturally-nursed enterprises have progressed through all time—in weakness, dependence and degeneracy. It is possible to make the Erie Canal, just as it stands, a more practicable and cheaper thoroughfare for the bulk of freight than the parallel railroad. Improvements in boats, boilers, engines, screws, and the hundred accessories of engineering, if applied, as they surely would be were their imperative necessity not removed by the law, would either give the canal a vast advantage, or they would compel the use of a variety of improvements in railway construction and working, which would signally redound to the public convenience and welfare. Capitalists will not risk their money nor inventors their time in improving canal transit without a very urgent necessity for so doing, which necessity the *Pro Rata* bill would remove. This astute policy has been carried out once before. The English stage-owners opposed steam-carriages because they could not compete with them, piled stones in their path, threw them off the line, tore them in pieces, and got their use trammeled, and as far as possible prohibited by law; and a noble success they made of it. The steam party built an iron road next time, and great locomotives for higher speeds and larger loads, and a dozen years afterwards a stage-coach was a positive curiosity, as it rotted down in the stable-yard of some dilapidated inn.

The State of New-York wants to protect its property; then it had better review the advantages which the Railway has over its Canals, and not tempt it to lay out all its strength and to avail itself of all its advantages in a desperate effort at self-preservation. The shock to the Railway would be at first severe, but those who suppose that any crippling process would result in permanent good to Canals, conclude most discordantly with the facts of history and science. The New-York Central Railroad is of course subject to criticism in its mechanical management, in common with Railroads generally, but it has been doing very well as to profits, and has felt no imperative necessity of reform in the innumerable features where reform is possible. But suppose it to see the dire alternative of an immediate revolution in its system on one side, and positive ruin on the other—what then? It has no ditch to widen at an enormous expense, no locks to lengthen, no curves to shorten, as has the Canal, in order to allow the most economical size of boats. Most of the necessary improvements are already in existence somewhere—this one on one line, that one in another country, perhaps, but at least developed to some extent; above five thousands of millions of dollars are invested in railways, all within reach of inquirers, and this great capital is not relying on old plans for success in all countries. The repairs of road-bed and superstructure on the London and Northwestern Railway, in England—great enough, indeed, and capable of considerable reduction—were exactly one quarter of what the same expenses footed on the New-York Central, and the first-mentioned road has the heaviest traffic. Here, then, is one chance for reform, and at no very great outlay either, for the simple track of English railways average in cost not much over a thousand dollars a mile above ours. The Central road has not adopted coal extensively yet, and here, as all experience proves, is a possible saving of at least a third of the fuel expenses. With the capital the Central road might command in an emergency, it could very soon place its track and equipment in a position which would reduce its working expenses *one half*.

And where will the Canal be, should it have leaned without effort on its tender mother for a year or so, while its competitor was steadily gaining ground, and renewing a vigorous competition? Should we have another *Pro Rata* scheme?—will the people always submit to such outrageous measures? Not when they have seen how *Pro Rata* works—let the Canal people rest assured of that. If the State wishes to cripple its Canal forever, let it drive Railways to a desperate attempt at reform and economy, in connection with the sister policy of depriving its Canal of the same means of improvement, and in a few years we shall see freight trains running with 10 to 15 pounds of coal per mile, repairs of permanent way at 4 to 5 cents per mile run, and all other expenses cut down in proportion, and we shall see by its side a miserable ditch, without steam, without screws, without fine models and economical machinery, and without business or revenue.

A Skirmish Renewed.

It is indeed deplorable that Ex-Lieut.-Gov. FORD, so fairly elected printer to the House of Representatives, has been unseated and sent about his business by that merciless RUFFIN of the Carolinas. Not that we have any special interest in the baffled man; but then his transient success terminated, as it seemed, a condition of affairs in the House which no rightly-judging man can desire to see renewed. The name of that audacious individual who so far forgot the loyal respect due to national legislators as to christen Congress a bear-garden, has escaped us. But whatever claims he may have had to greatness in other respects, that he well knew how to appreciate the propriety of epithets has often been demonstrated by the acts of Congressmen, and in a special manner by this growling fight over the printer. No political principles are at stake in the choice; it is solely a strife for spoils, and the eagerness of each party to secure the loaf for itself, has begotten a paltry squabble, in which various members, we grieve to say, forget that they are elected to forward the interests of the public, and seem bent only on securing the public plunder for their own party. So dominant were the selfish passions, that even when the contest was apparently ended, it was difficult for some time to proceed with important business, on account of personal bickerings and fretful complaints at newspaper paragraphs. If VAN AMBURGH'S collection is noisy and full of fight, it is—with the occasional exception of the elephant, ultra for the abolition of his own confinement—properly restrained. In the national bear-garden, however, all restraints and checks of animal ferocity are scouted, and the proposition presented by a member from this State, to provide for the better protection of personal safety in the District of Columbia, is ignored without a hearing, though the necessity of its adoption was probably corroborated by the tell-tale revolvers peering from the numerous Representative pockets. The truth is, the real quadrupedal bears would doubtless enjoy the sympathy of the public in an attempt to imitate their biped types as far as to "rise to a question of privilege," and utter with ursine fervor their protest against a comparison which likens them to low-creatures which no muzzle can restrain from mischief save that of a Colt or Derringer. Let us unite in craving an early close to this pitiful but mischievous contest.

CONGRESSIONAL MILEAGE.—Mr. SHERMAN's bee-line Mileage bill, mentioned in the late Congressional proceedings, met, as might have been predicted, with the disapprobation of many who love, not their country less, but money more. Mr. Congressman, no doubt, finds it quite delightful, once or twice a year, to take a trip across, or even around, the country, accompanied by Mrs. Congressman and the little "members," all at the public expense. Very pleasant it must be to the zealous patriot, who sacrifices himself on the altar of his country's service—service unrewarded, too, except by the trifling bagatelle of three thousand dollars a year—to retire to his pillow in Washington, after the expiration of one session, and waking up the next morning to another, to find that, by an interesting fiction of constructive mileage, he has during the night been spirited, by Ben Hassan's Genii express, across the Continent to his home and back again, without jar or jolt. His admiration for the arrangement is of course increased when he learns that his entire family have accompanied him unconsciously on this quiet nocturnal journey. Very fine this may be for Mr. Congressman, but a cause of most just complaint on the part of those whose purses provide the lubrication for the wheels of his aërial chariot; who have a right at least to demand inspection of the genii's receipt before they pay for the chimerical excursion. Some of the most honorable names that have been connected with our national legislature in years gone by have conscientiously refused to join in such plunder of the treasury. And it is a cause of congratulation, that the spirit of these patriots has descended to so many on whom their official mantle has fallen, that Mr. SHERMAN's economical measure finds abundant support, and even adoption.

The world will be relieved from the spectacle of repeated selfish legislative squabbles for the spoils at our National Capital, if the time shall ever come when the remuneration of our legislators is fixed at a definite rate per annum, regardless of the number of journeys home that may be made. If a single rate applied to all would inflict injustice on those who come from remote parts of the country, let a compensation be fixed for each State, which shall include the necessary expenses of travel as well as the per diem pay. Such an arrangement as this would save us from the yearly-repeated disgrace of holding up to the gaze of the word legislators elected by popular vote, whose zeal for the welfare of the State is second to their desire of enriching themselves from the national purse.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The change of time for holding the Republican National Convention will have the effect, if not of reducing the number of candidates, of checking the zeal and obstinacy with which they will be pressed. Nearly every State has a favorite already in the field, and the lapse of so long an interval before the meeting of the Convention would tend naturally to strengthen the confidence of each in the success of its own candidate. The Convention is now summoned for the 16th of May, which leaves some ten weeks still for preliminary discussion.

WISE IN VIRGINIA.—The Richmond *Enquirer* gives a digest of the late Convention in that State, filling four or five columns, for the purpose of showing that a majority of the delegates were really in favor of GOV. WISE as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. We fear a support which it requires so much cyphering to demonstrate, will not prove very available at Charleston.

Catholicism in the East.

The Pope is a two-fold debtor to the French Emperor. At Rome his throne is supported by French arms; in the Orient his spiritual dominion is being extended by French policy. Before the Crimean war Russia was the Christian Power whose influence most preponderated in the Ottoman Empire, but her defeats and disasters in that war having destroyed her prestige, a way was prepared for the Third NAPOLEON to establish French influence in its stead, and how effectually he has succeeded in the accomplishment of this object, let passing events demonstrate.

During the supremacy of the Muscovite, Catholicism was weak and unpopular in the East, nor could all the eloquence and arts of its priests and monks win proselytes from the other Christian Churches, or reconcile their members to its dogmas or polity. But the operation of the Napoleonic policy since the close of the war has changed all this, and the vigilant protectorate which his Government exercises over the Catholic population of the Turkish dominions is rapidly overcoming the repugnance of the more strictly Oriental communities to the doctrines of a religion whose professors enjoy, under the ægis of the French Emperor, a security for life, liberty and property, which the followers of rival Christian Churches look for in vain. By remaining Greeks or Armenians they are liable to be robbed, murdered or imprisoned, especially in the remote provinces of the empire, and have no chance of redress; by going over as proselytes to the Catholic faith, they at once escape from these dangers, and become entitled to participate in the privileges and exemptions guaranteed to the votaries of that faith by the Government of France.

This conviction is daily inducing apostates from the indigenous Oriental sects, and strengthening the ranks of Catholicism. Recently, in the island of Crete, not less than one hundred families abandoned the Greek Church in a body, and entered into communion with that of Rome. It was not any idea of the superior orthodoxy or sanctity of their new religion, that actuated them to this important step, but simply the desire of self-preservation. The tyrannical exactions of the Provincial Government had lately become intolerable. To seek protection from their Bishops or Metropolitans would have been useless; therefore they determined to pass over to the fold where their lives and possessions would be safe; and so they did, making themselves at once devoted subjects of the Roman Pontiff as well as *protégés* of the Emperor NAPOLEON. It is not, of course, to be inferred from the apostacy of one hundred Cretan families to Oriental Catholicity that all the spiritual children of the Greek Patriarch are about to desert instanter to his Italian rival; but it is plain that under the auspices of the French Oriental policy a movement has commenced in the dominions of the Sultan, which, if it continues to expand, will effect in time a momentous revolution in the opinions and destinies of Eastern Christians, and in the relations of France to the country which they inhabit.

A CHURCH BLOWN DOWN IN TIME OF SERVICE.—The Massillon, Ohio, *Journal*, says that during the gale of the 22d, the gable end of the Lutheran Church at West Brookfield, O., was forced in and the roof carried off. At the time a service was being held, the congregation numbering between three and four hundred. Fifteen persons were injured, four having fractured limbs. Great excitement and consternation prevailed, and the number of the wounded is considered very small in view of the circumstances under which the disaster occurred.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE LOSS OF THE HUNGARIAN.

A Visit to the Wreck.

Letters, Goods and Fragments Collected.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Feb. 29.

The following dispatch has just been received here by the Agents of the steamer *Hungarian*:

BARRINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 29.

TO E. ALLEN & Co.—I have just returned from the wreck, but found nothing above the water but the starboard bow from the break of the forecastle. All abaft that is gone excepting fifteen feet of stern close aft. Both parts are laying with a heavy list. No more bodies have yet been found. From what I can learn from the fishermen they must have all gone in the eastward, about Port Latour. I start for there this morning. From all I can see or learn of goods nothing has been taken on shore whole. The packages have been all broken up and taken into the boats in pieces and carried to the fishermen's houses. I have not seen a whole case or bale all around Cape Sable Island. I found a great many loose letters at the different fishermen's houses and had them all collected and brought here. There are also twelve or fifteen bags at the Post-office which are open. I have issued notices to all having goods to bring them here, put them on shore and have them surveyed. There is a diver here from Yarmouth, but he has not been able to do anything. I have seen no passengers' effects to identify.

(Signed,) ANDREW CRAWFORD.

POLITICAL.

Pennsylvania Democratic Convention.

READING, Penn., Wednesday, Feb. 29.

The Democratic State Convention met at noon.

ROBERT TYLER, Chairman of the State Committee, called the Convention to order.

GEO. R. SMITH, of Cambria, and WM. P. SCHELL, of Bedford, were nominated for temporary Chairman.

There was much confusion and excitement, during which tellers were appointed.

Mr. SMITH received 66, and Mr. SCHELL 58 votes.

The announcement was received with applause.

Mr. SMITH was conducted to the Chair. He addressed the Convention, invoking concord and harmony in the Party. Referring to the state of the political elements, he urged the necessity of united action to accomplish the success of the National Democracy to defeat sectional Black Republicanism.

It was announced that the name of Gen. RILEY was withdrawn as contesting the seat of Ex-Mayor VAUX, for the sake of peace and harmony.

L. G. NELSON SMITH, who was elected temporary Chairman, is an Anti-Lecompton Democrat.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A motion was made to select a Committee for the appointment of permanent officers.

Mr. CESSNA, of Bedford, made a warm and animated speech in favor of the selection of the Committee by the District Delegates, and indulged in severe animadversions upon the powers that be—on the National Administration and its friends. He was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause.

Mr. PLUMMER, of Venango, advocated the appointment of the Committee by the Chair.

Mr. SCHELL, of Bedford, spoke vehemently against the appointment of the Committee by the Chair, and in favor of the Committee being chosen by the representatives of the Senatorial Districts.

Mr. BLAIR, of Somerset, made an animated speech, and was especially severe on the adherents of the National Administration. He said they clung together not for the benefit of the Democratic Party, but to advance their own personal interests. He eulogised the young Democracy, and warned the office-holders that they would not be dictated to by them. If they listened to the dictators they might as well trail their flags in the dust, for they could not succeed; but if the voice of the young Democracy was listened to, victory would crown the efforts of the party.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Allegheny, wanted the contested seats settled, and the Convention could then vote *viva voce* for officers.

Mr. WELSH, of York, favored a vote in open Convention.

Mr. MANN withdrew his motion, when all three propositions were lost.

Mr. CESSNA then moved that the Convention vote *viva voce* for permanent President, and that the Chair appoint a Committee of thirty-three to choose the other officers.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CESSNA nominated THOMAS S. CUNNINGHAM, of Beaver, for Permanent President.

Mr. LEECH nominated WM. H. WELSH, of York.

Mr. WELSH was elected by 84 votes. Mr. CUNNINGHAM received 44.

The vote for Mr. WELSH is regarded as indicating the strength of Mr. BUCHANAN in the Convention.

The Chair appointed a Committee of thirty-three to choose the other officers.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. WELSH, Permanent President, addressed the Convention in a speech of some length. He thanked the Convention for the honor, and pledged himself to perform his duties with fairness, strictness and impartiality. He invoked concord, harmony and union, without which the proceedings would be marked by discord and disaster. The fate of the Democratic Party was in the hands of the Convention. On its action depends the fate of the party for weal or woe. Let all personal asperities be forgotten—all party differences banished. Let the dead bury the dead. Let all keep step to the music of the Union and the Constitution. If one falls let us all fall, with the flag of our country around us, and our last expiring cry be for the Union and the Constitution.

He concluded amid deafening shouts of applause, long continued.

The speech was eloquent in the extreme.

Additional permanent officers were reported.

Mr. VANZANT moved that a Committee of one from each Congressional District be appointed to choose Delegates to Charleston and Electors from each of the said districts.

Mr. CESSNA moved to postpone the matter.

Mr. PLUMMER opposed a postponement, and favored the appointment of the Delegates and Electors by the Chair.

Mr. MONTGOMERY favored the appointment of the Delegates and Electors by the Delegates themselves, of each Congressional District of this Convention, immediately. If Governor was nominated first, the session of the Convention may be protracted.

During the debate Mr. NORRIS, of Lancaster, expressed a preference for JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, for the Presidency, which was received with thunders of applause by the Convention.

Mr. VANZANT's motion was defeated by yeas, 40; nays, 91.

A resolution that the Convention elect four Delegates to the Charleston Convention and two Electors at Large, and that the Delegates of each Congressional district select two Delegates and one Elector for themselves, was agreed to amid loud cheering.

Nominations were then made for Charleston Delegates at Large, and on the first ballot Hon. WM. BIGLER and Hon. JOHN L. DAWSON were elected.

The Convention adjourned at a late hour until morning.

Democratic Convention in Vermont.

MR. DOUGLAS INDORSED.

VERGENNES, Vt., Wednesday, Feb. 29.

Three hundred delegates, Democrats of DOUGLAS' native district, assembled here in Convention today. JOHN CAIN, of Rutland, presided. CHARLES G. EASTMAN and P. W. HYDE, Douglas Democrats, were elected delegates to Charleston. DOUGLAS was indorsed with nine hearty cheers.

From Havana.

THE ISABEL AT CHARLESTON AND THE MOSES TAYLOR AT NEW-ORLEANS.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Feb. 29.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived here with Havana dates to the 25th inst.

The brig *Tiger*, from New-Orleans for Baltimore; went ashore near the entrance of the harbor of Key West on the 18th inst. She had filled, and would probably be a total loss. Part of her cargo, consisting of molasses, had been saved.

The Havana Sugar market was steady at unchanged prices. Molasses was declining, and the last sales were made at 4¼c.@4½c. for Clayed, and 5c.@5½c. for Muscovadoes.

Exchange on London was 13@13¼ ℔ cent. prem. on New-York 2@3

...ssachusetts Senatorship.
BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 29.
...ood, the residence of the Governor-...was totally destroyed by fire last night. The ...was the property of the Province, and was ...for about $30,000. It is supposed that the fire ...from a defect in the heating apparatus.

...ERVICE FROM NEW-ORLEANS.
NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 28.
...of the Union Cotton Press, with 1,000 ...of cotton, was burnt this morning. Loss ...

...Nova Scotia Elections.
HALIFAX, Tuesday, Feb. 28.
...is nothing whatever further from the ...Mountain.
...vote of the ex-Attorney-General, was ...to-day against Hon. Joseph Howe, as Mem... ...Windsor, but there is no chance of his success.

...New-Jersey and Hoboken Railroad.
...OF THE BILL IN THE NEW-JERSEY AS...EMBLY.
TRENTON, Wednesday, Feb. 29.
The Hoboken and Newark Railroad bill, after a ... passed the House at 6 o'clock this even..., by a vote of 36 to 21. It must go to the Senate ...for concurrence on some new amendments.

...Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon.
HALIFAX, Wednesday, Feb. 29—Midnight.
There are as yet no signs (11 P. M.) of the ...Anglo-Saxon, now due at this port with ...dates of the 15th inst.

...Injunction on the Octoroon.
CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Feb. 29.
The United States District Court, this morning, ...an injunction to Miss KIMBERLEY against ...Theatre here, restraining it from playing the "Oc...."

...Maryland Senatorship.
BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 29.
The Democratic caucus has nominated Senator ...Pearce for reelection to Congress.

...Southern Mail.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 29.
New-Orleans dates of Thursday and Friday are ...for mail, and of Saturday by Adams' Express.
The Bayou (Miss.) Beacon states that a rich silver ...has been discovered in Noxubee County.

...Markets by Telegraph.
NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 28.
Cotton unsteady; sales to-day 5,000 bales; Mid... ...@11c. Sales of three days 21,000 bales. ...of three days 44,000 bales, against 27,000 ...last year. Receipts ahead of last year's 634,000 ...Corn...firm at an advance of ½c. Rio, 12c.@... ...Freights—Cotton to Liverpool, ⅝c. Sterling ...@8½ ₩ cent.; do., with bills of lading at... ...7@7½ ₩ cent. premium.
BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 29.
Flour quiet; Howard-street and Ohio $5 50. Wheat quiet, at $1 30@$1 35 for red, and $1 50@... ...for white. Corn steady; whites, 66c.@73c.; yel...low, 70@73c. Prime Pork $14 50. Lard active at ...Whisky firmer at 24½c.@25c.
PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 29.
Flour dull. Wheat wanted. Corn dull; yel...low, 70@73½c. Provisions firm; Mess Pork, $18 50 ...@19; prime, $13 for old, and $15 for new. Bacon ...steady. Whisky steady, at 23½c.@25c.
MOBILE, Tuesday, Feb. 28.
Cotton—The turn easier; sales, 25,000 bales, ...10½c.; sales of three day, 11,500 bales. ...of the same time, 11,500 bales.
CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 28.
There is a better feeling in the COTTON market, ...with regard to the finer sorts. Sales, to-day, ...bales.
SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Feb. 28.
Cotton unchanged; sales, 2,400 bales.

...Exchange.
NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 28.
Exchange on New-York, 60 days, 1½@2½ ₩ ...cent. discount; do. at sight, ¼ ₩ cent. premium.

...Philadelphia Stock Board.
PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 29.
Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 92⅞; ...Railroad, 20¾; Morris Canal, 51¾; Long ...Railroad, 11½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37¾. ...Exchange on New-York, par.

Steinway & Son's Patent.
OVERSTRUNG GRAND PIANOS.

We find ourselves attacked once more by Mr. S. B. Driggs; that gentleman having apparently discovered that a single advertisement is less efficacious to bring himself and his wares before the public than a sensation card.

After a very long silence, Mr. D. gives as a reason for it that he had to send to Washington for particulars of our patent. Information so readily accessible could have been obtained in a few days by any one else. The clearness, however, with which Mr. D. possessed himself of it, is nothing to the slowness with which he imparts his knowledge to the public. In his card, so long delayed, he does not even say a word about our patent; but enters into a bewildering explanation of the *cc's, dds and f g's* of his own. Instead of exposing the weakness of the *Steinway* patent, he once more exhibits the fallacy of the *Driggs'*. Beyond this, the only other result of his application to Wasnington seems to have been a confirmation of the dates of our respective patents, concerning which there has never been the slightest doubt. It is sufficient, however, to place Mr. Driggs on his favorite hobby of a seven months' priority, which he rides gallantly, and in the full confidence that by this time the public has certainly forgotten that we have already proved beyond a doubt, and in the face of untrue testimony brought in by Mr. Driggs, that our first Overstrung Grand was publicly tested, tried, used in concerts, and advertised *several months before he even made an application for his bridge patent.* For these reasons we did not claim the overstrung principle, simply because he knew he could not do so.

Mr. D. certainly labors under a strange mistake when he supposes that we have ever written a card about *his* Overstrung Grands. We have no desire to attack them. The public knows full well that only those things which are really good are liable to be attacked by competitors in trade. With a firm distinctly that we have never said one word against Mr. D.'s grand pianos. The very cheap trick of trying to turn the tables on us by a warning against using Mr. Driggs' patent, is too transparent to need exposure. The public will laugh at it as heartily as we do. It is almost superfluous for us to say that we need no warning to avoid using Mr. Driggs' patent; but we would the time ever arrive when artists may consider his grand pianos worthy of notice, we shall then find ourselves under the necessity of giving him something more than a warning.

STEINWAY & SONS,
Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

The Parker Sewing Machine Co., Respectfully ...the attention of the public to their new and beau... ...first-class, rapid and noiseless, double-thread
$40 SEWING MACHINE. $40
...wanted. Office No. 469 Broadway.
VERNON & CO.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
...they are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
...prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
...No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barthelf's
CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.
These superior machines are adapted to Family sewing and to Plantation and manufacturing uses, and are unrivaled in excellence and simplicity.
BARTHOLF MANUFACTURING CO., No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

Perry's Japanese
BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
Beautiful gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing. Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO., No. 481 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

What is it? What is it?
WIG, one of WHITE'S BEAUTIFUL SPRING STYLE HATS, from No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. Go and see them. They are beautiful.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USED IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO., P. O. address, Box No. 3,800. No. 44 Cedar-st.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture, at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing apparatus, shoulder-brace, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee-caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

"Something New."—Dr. A. H. SMEDLEY, of No. 848 Broadway, invites especial attention to his means and method, original, and practiced only by himself, for the safe, speedy and permanent cure of "stammering," by electricity. Hours, 10 to 5 o'clock.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where those are properly understood and made.

Shirts Ready Made and Made to Order from Measure. Also a complete assortment of Gent's Furnishing Goods kept constantly on hand by I. C. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

Trouble! Trouble!

BEAUTY.
THE SECRET OF
MARIE ANTOINETTE
And the Ladies of
THE COURT OF LOUIS XVI.
A BEAUTIFUL
COMPLEXION
IS
GUARANTEED.
Sold by HEGEMAN & CO.,
CASWELL & MACK,
and Druggists generally;
LAZELL, MARCH & GARDINER,
No. 10 Gold-st., Wholesale.

Gentlemen's Hats.
SPRING FASHION FOR 1860.
N. ESPENSCHEID,
Hatter,
No. 118 Nassau-st.,
Has now ready
THE SPRING FASHION FOR GENTLEMEN'S HATS.
In making this announcement Espenscheid is desirous to state that, in the opinion of many competent judges, his hats for this season are pronounced to be superior in point of style, richness of material, and exquisite workmanship to any that have preceded it.
He submits this unique and beautiful fabric to the judgment of the public, with the fullest confidence that no gentleman purchasing one of his inimitable Hats can by any possibility be disappointed in its intrinsic superiority, either as regards its fineness, beauty, or durability.
N. ESPENSCHEID,
Manufacturer of Gents' Hats,
No. 118 Nassau-st.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st., near Broadway,
Give notice
That they are now prepared to give their attention to sales of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
either at
the residences of persons declining housekeeping, or at
their SPACIOUS SALESROOMS, No. 9 Pine-st.
Orders can be left with
B. B. DYER, Agent, No. 257 Broadway, corner of 5th-av. and 23d-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
No. 2 sewing machines.....$100
No. 1 sewing machines.....90
The family sewing machine, A.....75
The family sewing machine.....60
Hemming gauges.....4
I. M. SINGER & CO, No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 180 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARRIED.

HEARN—HOPPOCK.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 28, by Rev. Dr. Hutton, at the Dutch Reformed Church, Washington-square, GEORGE ARNOLD HEARN, Jr., to LAURA FRANCES, daughter of Howell Hoppock, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

CONROY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 28, JOHN JOSEPH, infant son of John and Anna R. Conroy, aged 10 months and 13 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 2 West 35th st., on Thursday morning, at 10½ o'clock.

GOODWIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 28, COMYER GOODWIN, Esq., of cerebral hemorrhage, at his residence, No. 48 Amity-st., aged 65 years.
His friends, relations and acquaintances, and also those of his sons and sons-in law, are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, on Thursday, March 1, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be interred at the Cypress Hills Cemetery.
☞ Philadelphia and California papers please copy.

WATSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 29, GEORGE ELVIN, youngest son of James and Katrina Watson, aged 6 years and 2 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 262 West 30th st., on Friday, March 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CORNWALL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 29, after a severe illness, TIMOTHY CORNWALL, in the 60th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 19 Ridge-st., on Friday, March 2, at 2 o'clock. Also the members of Covenant Lodge I. O. of O. F. are requested to meet at their Lodge Room, at 1 o'clock P. M., by order of the N. G., Joseph Davidson.

SEXTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 28, after a painful and lingering illness, Mrs. SARAH E., wife of J. Oscar Sexton, and eldest daughter of the late Joseph Batby, in the 23d year of her age.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 500 Canal-st.

HAYES.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 29, at the St. Denis Hotel, ELLEN MARIA CLEMENT Y. HAYES, daughter of J. N. and Julia J. Hayes, aged 17 months.

WELLS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 28, EMMA LOUISA, daughter and only child of Charles B. and Kate E. Wells, aged 18 months.
The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her grandfather, John J. Sigler, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his residence, No. 183 West 26th st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

PEARSE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 29, FREDERICK W. PEARSE, son of Augustus F. and Anna L. Pearse, aged 9 years, 1 month and 4 days.
Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's paper.

LEACH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 28, SARAH ANN LEACH, the beloved wife of James L. Leach.
The funeral will take place, from her late residence, No. 168 East 27th-st., one door from 3d-av., this day, (Thursday,) March 1, at 1½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

COMBS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 29, Mrs. HANNAH DUBBROW, wife of Samuel B. Combs.
The friends and relatives of the family, and of her brother, Joseph Durbrow, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to morrow (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 136 6th-av., without further invitation.

LEGGETT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 28, AARON LEGGETT, in the 66th year of his age.
The funeral will take place from the residence of his nephew, Reuben Leggett, Washington-av., Brooklyn, near Fulton-av., on 5th day, 3d month, 2d, at 2 o'clock P. M., where his relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

BOUCH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 28, HELEN MARGARET, only daughter of Christian W. and Esther H. Bouch, aged 1 year and 8 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, March 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 27 St. Felix st., near Fulton-av.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday evening, Feb. 29, CHARLES MEAKINGS, son of John and Maria Taylor, aged 3 years and 3 months.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 85 South 2d st., on Friday, March 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BOWNE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 29, ABBIE MARTIN, youngest daughter of Francis H. and Susan Bowne, aged 5 years, 7 months and 19 days.
The remains will be taken to Flushing for interment.

PECKWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 29, of scarlet fever, SARAH LOUISA, youngest daughter of Henry W. and Sarah Peckwell.
The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 88 Hampden-st., Brooklyn.

CHAMPION.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 27, HARRY C., son of John C. and Rebecca L. Champion, aged 1 year 2 months and 16 day.

BURROWS.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 27, of consumption, ELISHA BURROWS, of New York, aged 26 years, 10 months and 29 days.
☞ San Francisco, Cal., papers please copy.

LUDINGTON.—At Carmel, Putnam County, on Friday morning, Feb. 24, ROBERT LUDINGTON, aged 37 years, son of the late Lewis Ludington.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 101, Feb. 29, 1860.
76, 50, 30, 52, 1, 61, 18, 67, 5, 25, 47, 16, 12, 6.
Class No. 102, Feb. 29, 1860.
60, 71, 64, 31, 52, 68, 45, 10, 18, 7, 73, 61, 41.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Feb. 29, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Also, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly of No. 11 Wall-st. Watches and Jewelry cleaned and repaired in the best manner by the finest London and Geneva workmen.

ATKINSON'S
PARISIAN TOOTH PASTE,
A unique preparation, quickly cleansing the teeth, arresting decay and imparting the roseate hue of health to the gums and lips.
For sale at RUSHTON'S, wholesale and retail, Broadway, corner Canal and Barclay sts.

CROUP.—DO NOT LET YOUR CHILDREN DIE. Keep a bottle of Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT always in the house. It is a certain remedy, if used immediately. Thousands of children are saved every year by the use of it. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents. Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

USEFUL IN ALL FAMILIES.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine, which removes paint spots, grease, &c., &c., and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without the slightest injury to color or fabric. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents per bottle.

WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN'S FAMILY, A Protestant cook. Also a Protestant waitress; with good references. None others need apply to-day at Mrs. GERRISH'S Agency, 620 Broadway, near 18th-st.

THE NEW-YORK OBSERVER
Of this week, now ready, contains a sketch of the
GREAT REVIVAL OF RELIGION IN WALES,
Written by Rev. Wm. Rogers, Pastor of the Welsh Church, New-York.
PASTORAL AND PERSONAL REMINISCENCES,
By Rev. SAMUEL HANSON COX, D. D.
A LETTER FROM FRANCE ON
"FRENCH CATHOLICS INCLINING TO PROTESTANTISM."
REMARKABLE FACTS FROM THE DAILY PRAYER MEETINGS.
INTERESTING CONVERSIONS AT AHMADNUGGER, IN INDIA.
A Sketch of the Late
PROF. CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH, D. D.
An account of the
GREAT RELIGIOUS AWAKENING IN TURKEY.
A RECORD OF THE LATE REV. W. C. BROWNLEE, D. D., by "Kirwan"—Rev. Dr. MURRAY.
A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF
REV. HENRY GRATTAN GUINNESS,
The Irish Revival Preacher, with an eloquent Sermon of his, from the text
"The Hail shall Sweep Away the Refuges of Lies."
Together with a complete synopsis of Religious News from the various Denominations.
Terms by mail $2 50 per annum; by carrier, $3 in advance.
Single Copies may be obtained at the Office.
SIDNEY E. MORSE, JR., & CO.,
Editors and Proprietors,
No. 37 Park-row.

RUSHTON'S PASTILLES,
OR TROCHES.
For all diseases of the throat—bronchitis, hoarseness, catarrhal affections, &c. For sale at RUSHTON'S, cor. Broadway, Barclay and Canal-sts.

STODART'S PIANO.
Known all over the world as the best instrument manufactured.
Warerooms No. 501 Broadway.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.
SHIRTS, COLLARS, GLOVES, UNDERWEAR, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, &c.
409
At BALLOU BROTHERS.
The Patented Improved French Yoke Shirts, made to order and warranted to fit; only at BALLOU'S, No. 409 Broadway, Sole Inventors and Patentees.
409 409
Broadway.
SCALE AT OUR EMPORIUM OF FASHION'S

ATTRACTIVE AND CHEAP.
ATTRACTIVE AND CHEAP.
SELLING
SELLING
LIKE A WHIRLWIND
LIKE A WHIRLWIND
LIKE A WHIRLWIND
LIKE A WHIRLWIND
THE GREATEST HIT OF THE DAY.
THE SHILLING ARTICLES.

Hair Tonic.	Benzine,
Hair Tonic	Benzine.
Hair Tonic.	Benzine.
Hair Tonic.	Benzine.
Hair Tonic.	Benzine.
Hair Tonic.	Benzine,

INDELIBLE INK.
INDELIBLE INK.
INDELIBLE INK.
INDELIBLE INK.
INDELIBLE INK.
THE INIMITABLE YHREE.
RETAILED AT 12 CENTS.
BY 3,000 DEALERS.
DRUGGISTS,
GROCERS,
FANCY STORES,
GENERAL COUNTRY STORES.
THE MOST SALABLE
ARTICLES EVER INTRODUCED.
WHOLESALE DEPOT NO. 159 WATER-ST.

CARRIAGE BANDS AND OTHER TRIMMINGS.

Boston, 4 styles.	Sand (Flange pattern).
Concentric, 4 styles.	Sockets for Shafts, Poles,
Concave, 2 styles.	Express Wagons, Whips,
Philadelphia, 6 styles.	Whittle-trees, Hames.
Rim, 8 styles.	Trimming Nails—Japanned,
Reflector, 6 styles.	Silver, Ivory, Bassalain.
Rose, 1 style.	Silver Moulding—Back Lights.
Screw Cap, 9 styles.	Brass Door Hinges—Slat Irons.
Coach, 3 styles.	Silver Head Loop Bolts.
Jersey Mail, 6 styles.	Top Prop Nuts and Rivets, 12
Children's Cab, 7 styles.	styles.
Dash Collars, Centres,	Branch Iron Cellars.
and Rails.	Pole Yokes and Crabs.

The above goods, together with a large assortment of Harness Trimmings, are made and sold by the Ives & Pardee Manufacturing Company, Mount Carmel, Conn. Fact'y at Ives Station, on Canal Railroad, 20 minutes from New-Haven.
THE ONLY CASH DRUG HOUSE.
P. D. ORVIS,
No. 130 Maiden-lane,
No. 130 Water-st.,
No. 19 Fletcher-st.,
New York.
Exclusively Wholesale. Sales for Net Cash.

ICE PITCHERS! ICE PITCHERS!
ICE PITCHERS!
The place to get them of superior workmanship, the newest patterns, and at low prices, retail or wholesale, is Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, of LUCIUS HART.

NOW READY.
The April number of the YANKEE NOTIONS, the greatest and largest comic-paper published in the world. Get a copy and see. Price only 10 cents. Published by T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st.

PURE WATER.—TO MANUFACTURERS AND the public generally our new CARBON FILTER will be found invaluable.
UNITED STATES CARBON-FILTER COMPANY,
No. 126 Broadway, New-York.

THE GIRL DAUGHTER;
OR,
THE KING AND THE SORCERESS.
BY SYLVANUS COBB, Jr.
READY ON MONDAY NEXT.
A new historical tale, under the above title, will be commenced in the next number of the LEDGER. The field is a new one for Mr. Cobb's powerful and prolific pen, and his numerous admirers need hardly be assured that he sustains the interest of his interesting narrative from the first chapter to the conclusion.

THE INDEPENDENT,
for this week, published THIS MORNING, will contain the fifth article of
REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D.D.
ON
SUNDAY SCHOOLS,
embracing the following:
The salvation of children should be the great cardinal purpose—Teachers must work hopefully—Fruits of early teaching—Affection of children gained by the teacher, and what influence this has in after life in moulding their character—The Sabbath made a day of enjoyment to children—Sabbath-School hours the happiest in the week—Parents should encourage Sabbath-School training—An appeal to Christian parents, &c.
AN ORIGINAL POEM BY
EDNA DEAN PROCTOR,
entitled
WHITE SLAVES,
suggested by the recent redemption of the slave child in Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Church, Brooklyn, on which occasion the greatest enthusiasm was manifested, and a collection of over one thousand dollars was taken.
The author says:
"Before the Winter moon had waned, a tender child of nine,
Her brow just tinted by the land where warmer sunbeams shine,
With her small mouth all tremulous, and eyelids wet with tears,
And cheek now crimson and now pale with changing hopes and fears,
Stood by the church's altar—'tis there such alms belong—
And asked her life and womanhood of the great, pitying throng:
Right largely did they answer, and waiting angels bore
Back to our Lord in heaven one burning story more!"
A SERMON BY
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
From the text, "And above all things put on love, which is the bond of perfectness."
An article from
REV. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D.,
Entitled
"SPEECH OF SENATOR HALE AGAINST THE SLAVE USURPATION IN THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT."
Bad legislation may be endured, but not immoral. The United States Supreme Court, in defence of Slavery, has become the great teacher of injustice and iniquity. Men have not yet seen half the meaning of the Fugitive Slave bill and the Dred Scott decision. The duty of the Republican Party.
The leading Commercial Article is entitled
RICHARD COBDEN.
Pre senting his leading characteristics as a man and a statesman; contrasting him with American politicians, and giving some particulars of interviews with Buchanan, Cass, and one of the leading Democratic aspirants for the White House; also, his recent visit to the Emperor Napoleon, and its signal success to the cause of Free Trade.
TERMS.—By mail, Two Dollars a year; by carrier, Two Dollars and a Half, in advance.
JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,
No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS AGENTS.

THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER
Of to-day, (March 1,) contains Foreign Letter; Letter from Church of Coonoor, India; English Literature; Grace and Growth therein; Death by the Way; Dumb Dogs that Can't Speak; Prevention of Crime; Great Sabbath Meeting; Dr. Brownlee; Fulton-st. Prayer-Meeting; News of the Churches, and various other communications; also, summary of news.
EDITORIALS:
Is thine eye evil because I am good?—What are they frightened at?—Yearly Census, &c., &c.
Terms by mail, $2 a year; by carrier, $2 50.
CHARLES VAN WYCK,
Publisher, No. 103 Fulton-st.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES?
My Ongwent will force them to grow heavily in six weeks (upon the smoothest face) without stain or injury to the skin. Price $1—sent by mail, post free, to any address, on receipt of an order. Address
F. G. GRAHAM, No. 199 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
NEW STORIES CONSTANTLY.
NEW STORIES CONSTANTLY.
NEW STORIES CONSTANTLY.
NEW STORIES CONSTANTLY.
NEW STORIES CONSTANTLY.
NEW STORIES CONSTANTLY.
NEW STORIES CONSTANTLY.
NEW STORIES CONSTANTLY.
NEW STORIES CONSTANTLY.
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
THE GREATEST STORY AND SKETCH PAPER
PUBLISHED,
Which has now attained a circulation greater than that of any other literary Journal in the United States, save one, has commenced
ANOTHER NEW STORY,
ENTITLED
AMY RAYNER,
AMY RAYNER,
AMY RAYNER,
AMY RAYNER,
AMY RAYNER,
AMY RAYNER,
AMY RAYNER,
AMY RAYNER,
AMY RAYNER,
AMY RAYNER,
AMY RAYNER;
OR,
THE TANGLED PATH,
THE TANGLED PATH,
THE TANGLED PATH,
THE TANGLED PATH,
THE TANGLED PATH,
THE TANGLED PATH,
THE TANGLED PATH,
THE TANGLED PATH,
THE TANGLED PATH,
THE TANGLED PATH,
From the pen of
MISS LUCY A. RANDALL,
(HELEN FOREST GRAVES,)
Daughter of
S. S. RANDALL, Esq.,
CITY SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.
Besides which, it contains a
VAST AMOUNT OF INTERESTING MATTER,
EMBRACING
SERIALS!
SKETCHES!
POEMS!
EDITORIALS!
AND
VARIED DEPARTMENTS.
READ THE LIST OF CONTENTS
OF THE
NEXT NUMBER,
WHICH
WILL BE READY TO-DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
AMY RAYNER;
OR,
THE TANGLED PATH.
(Illustrated.)
By
MISS LUCY A. RANDALL.
LILIAN, THE WANDERER;
OR,
THE PERILS OF BEAUTY,
(Illustrated,)
By FRANCIS S. SMITH.
MARIAN GREY;
OR,
THE HEIRESS OF REDSTONE HALL.
By Mrs. MARY J. HOLMES.
PERILS ON THE YARD-ARM;
OR,
A BACKWOODSMAN AT SEA,
By ROGER STARBUCK.
THE PATRIOT'S DAUGHTER,
A REMINISCENCE OF 1779,
By WM. EARLE BINDER.
CLAUDE WELLINGTON;
OR,
THE REJECTED,
By ANNA RAYMOND.
THE MAIDEN'S CHOICE.
By EDA MAYVILLE.
MY FIRST AND LAST WOLF-HUNT.
By JAMES REYNOLDS.
(Beautifully illustrated.)
BALLADS OF THE BIBLE.
No. XXXV.
Subject—
THE DEATH OF MOSES.
By A. J. H. DUGANNE.
THERESE.
By BELL BONNIE.
LAND OF THE BRAVE AND FREE.
A National Song,
By WILLIAM EARLE BINDER.
SONG.
By ANDREW DOWNING.
BEAUTY LASTING—LOVE ENDURING.
By J. HARRY HAYWARD.
THE SPECTRAL WHALEMAN,
A LEGENDARY POEM.
By ROGER STARBUCK.
TO ——,
By JULIA B. SMYTHE.
MIRTHFUL MORSELS!
ITEMS OF INTEREST!
OUR KNOWLEDGE-BOX!
PLEASANT PARAGRAPHS!
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
EDITORIALS, &c., &c.
Making, altogether,
FORTY COLUMNS
OF THE
Most Interesting Reading Matter Published,
ALL FOR
FOUR CENTS PER SINGLE COPY,
AND
WILL BE FOR SALE EVERYWHERE
TO-DAY.

NEW BOOKS.
A BOOK FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON.
D. APPLETON & CO., 346 & 348 BROADWAY,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED
BY MISS BREMER.
A Tale. By FREDRIKA BREMER.
1 vol. 12mo. Cloth, $1 25.
HOME: OR, LIFE IN SWEDEN.
New Ready. Price 25 cents.
CONTENTS:
Variations on a Waltz, aria by Bellini.....
The Meeting of the Waters.....
Zig-Zag Polka.....Thos. W.
The Herdman's Mountain Song.....
For sale at all news depôts and booksellers, and ...
ellers, No. 107 Nassau-st.
C. B. SEYMOUR & ...

TO MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
ELASTIC VULCANIZED RUBBER GOODS.
C. JUDSON will protect Merchants against Mr. ... without recourse or charge to them, on the ... he forwards:
1. An account shall be rendered of all Vulc... Rubber Goods sold by them since Oct. 1, 1859, of all ... now on hand, or to arrive.
2. They shall agree to pay Mr. Judson the ... per cent on which he shall charge other merchants in ...
3. That when his title is so established that the C... will grant injunctions against infringers Mr. J... proposes to make uniform and liberal settlements to ... all who subscribe to this agreement, and to adjust ... terms, either now or when his title is established ... per cent they may elect—no payments, however, to be ... until his title is established as aforesaid.
4. They shall agree that all goods now on ... hand, or in port, or that may be received hereafter ... not to be sold without Mr. Judson's license and ...
We were surprised that Mr. Day, after the full ... of the cause on bill and answer in the United ... Circuit Court of this District between him and ... only parties claiming any title or interest in the ... in controversy,) should bring new suits against ... dealers, in defiance of the order made by the late ... Nelson, of this Court, that "if Day should commence ... any such suits on the title set up by him, of May ... the complainants might apply to the Court ... injunction restraining such acts," which order is ... force of the Court and is still in force.
We had abstained from bringing any suits ... infringers on our rights, having the hope and ... there would be a speedy decision of this ... have been disappointed.
The death of Judge Ingersoll, the time ... expired without any decision, and the immense ... Day is inflicting on our rights, have determined ... wait no longer, and to prosecute all infringers ... including every person who has sold ... Hermans to sell, in violation of our rights, the goods ... sold, purchased from Day or his agents, or having ... stamped.
We do not wish to be understood as soliciting ... agents to make any arrangements with us, but we ... it our duty to define our position.
CHARLES GOODYEAR,
WILLIAM JUDSON,
Nos. 37 and 39 Park-row.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1860.

IT IS JUST A BOY.
MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER
AND ZYLOBALSAMUM OR DRESSING,
Cures all diseases of the Hair and Scalp, and
RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.
The increasing demand for these preparations is the best evidence of their value and appreciation. The following are the sales of some of our wholesale agents for the past year:
Messrs. Ward, Close & Co. have sold.....$12,000 worth.
Messrs. Penfold, Parker & Mower.....$10,000 worth.
Messrs. Cary, Howard & Sanger.....$12,000 worth.
Messrs. Barnes & Park.....$12,000 worth.
Messrs. Schieffelin, Bros.....$12,000 worth.
Messrs. F. C. Wells & Co.....$14,000 worth.
Mr. S. R. Van Duzer.....$10,000 worth.
These are all exclusive of wholesale dealers in other cities. The following are extracts from letters received from Rev. A. Webster, Editor *Christian Era*, Boston:
"Having used numerous specifics to this purpose, I discarded all, believing them to be of no value. So I regarded your World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, yet personal friends prevailed on me to use it. I am now neither bald nor gray; my hair was dry and brittle, but has gained the softness of my earlier years."
"You would almost suppose that I kept an Intelligence Office, could you see the repeated calls I have to know if my note to you concerning the "Restorer," &c., is genuine, and to see if I really have my hair. When I tell them I have not yet used quite one bottle of the "Restorer," their wonder is sometimes the most inexpressible."
For sale at the principal Depôt, No. 355 Broome-st., New-York, and by all Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers.

READ THE ADVERTISEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

The New-York Times, Published: March 1, 1860
Copyright © The New York Times

LEGAL NOTICES.

HUDSON COUNTY SURROGATE'S OFFICE.—JOHN COBBAN and ISAAC A. NICHOLS, Executors of the last will and testament of ISAAC NICHOLS, late of the City of Bayonne, deceased, have this day filed in this office their petition and application for the probate of the said will and for letters testamentary thereon, and that the same will be presented for probate to the Surrogate of said County, at the Surrogate's Office, in the City of Jersey, on the 3d day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day.

Dated Jersey City, February 28, 1860.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Surrogate.

500 SHARES OF RHODE ISLAND RUBBER STOCK AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, March 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. P. DAVIS & CO., No. 66 Beekman-st., will be sold 500 shares of the Rhode Island Rubber Company, at the Exchange Sale. Terms cash.

A. J. BLECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF NO. 30 RIDGE-ST.—On THURSDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, will be sold, by order of the Executors, the two-story brick dwelling house and lot, No. 30 Ridge-st., east side, between Division and Broome-sts. The house contains 6 rooms, and has all the modern conveniences. Terms cash. By order of the Executors.

A. J. BLECKER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF TWENTY-FOUR LOTS AT AUCTION.—On THIS DAY (Thursday), at 12 o'clock, at the property of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, at the Depot, 126th-st., between 4th and 5th-sts., will be sold, by order of the Company, 24 lots of ground, fronting on the Harlem Railroad, and on 126th, 127th, 128th and 129th-sts., between 4th and 5th-sts. Terms liberal. Maps ready. Sale positive.

WM. DUNCAN, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF TWENTY-FOUR LOTS AT AUCTION.—On THIS DAY (Thursday), at 12 o'clock, at the property of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, at the Depot, 126th-st., between 4th and 5th-sts., will be sold, by order of the Company, 24 lots of ground, fronting on the Harlem Railroad, and on 126th, 127th, 128th and 129th-sts., between 4th and 5th-sts. Terms liberal. Maps ready. Sale positive.

WM. DUNCAN, Auctioneer.

SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS FOR SPRING.—Now ready, and for sale by all Booksellers, SCOTT'S FASHION GUIDE, the most elaborate work on the art of cutting extant. Office 166 Broadway, second floor.

SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS FOR SPRING.—Now ready, and for sale by all Booksellers, SCOTT'S FASHION GUIDE, the most elaborate work on the art of cutting extant. Office 166 Broadway, second floor.

28-1awdtTh JOSHUA MERREAD, Executor

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—ACCORDING to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN M. POST, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence in said County, on or before the 14th day of March next; or they will be precluded from any benefit of the said deceased, at the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the time of the publication of this notice.

Dated Sept. 1, A. D. 1859. MARY POST, Executrix.

28-1awdtTh JOSHUA MERREAD, Executor

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Dated February 28, 1860.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Surrogate.

AUCTION SALES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

$20,000.—ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—REMOVED FROM 59 BROADWAY.—SECOND BOOKSOLD FURNITURE.—On THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales Room, 59 Broadway, will be sold, by order of the Administrator, the entire stock of Furniture, Crockery, Glass, Bedding, &c., of the late firm of Messrs. HOWARD & CO., removed from No. 59 Broadway to No. 61 Broadway, consisting of Rosewood Parlor Suits, Hair-cloth Suits, Rosewood Centre and Pier Tables, Mahogany Sofas, Rosewood Bureaus, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Crockery, Glass, Bedding, Carpets, Oil-cloths, Stoves, Kitchen Furniture, &c. Sale positive.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—By virtue of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Mr. JOHN BOHNOK, THIS DAY, Mar. 1, 1860, at 10 o'clock, at the premises, No. 8 Wall-st., will be sold, by public auction, the entire household furniture, consisting of Rosewood Parlor Suits, Hair-cloth Suits, Rosewood Centre and Pier Tables, Mahogany Sofas, Rosewood Bureaus, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Crockery, Glass, Bedding, Carpets, Oil-cloths, Stoves, Kitchen Furniture, &c. Sale positive.

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JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

PELHAM FARM GRAZING FOR LIKE.—SEPER POSSPARTE OF LIKE, Bone Dust, &c. Send a circular. GOUPIL & CO., M. K. ONELEK, Successor, 289 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO NO. 1. SEPER POSSPARTE OF LIKE, Bone Dust, &c. Send a circular. A. LONGATT, No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

PELHAM FARM GRAZING FOR SALE.—I have 100 acres of first-class Pasture, well watered, and will take cattle to graze by the season. Apply at the farm, Pelham Farm, Union Co., New-York City.

PAINTERS AND DEALERS IN PAINTS.—Brushes will find a superior quality of Paint-brushes, Varnish-brushes, Sash-tools, Graining-combs, Rubbers, Pencils, Whitening-brushes, Dusters, Feather-brushes, Hair-brushes, Shaving-brushes, Hair-dye, Tooth-brushes, Nail-brushes, Flesh-brushes, Clothes-brushes, Shoe-brushes, Horse-brushes, &c., at the Brush Manufactory of JOHN A. SOPPER, No. 2 Bayard-st., Broadway, dry goods store.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN HOOPER & CO. 3 CITY AND COUNTY NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY, No. 41 Park-row—N. Y. Times Building. Merchants wishing to extend their business should ADVERTISE

NORTH, SOUTH, WEST AND WEST. Every facility is offered for sale purposes by J. & P. T. PEAVEY, Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Twines of all descriptions.

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BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD—IN TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—Two Gentlemen can be accommodated with board and lodging in a private family, at No. 128 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

BOARD—IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board, may be had by applying at No. 87 Hicks-st. Gentlemen desiring to reside in a first-class private family, with all the comforts of a home, will find this a desirable location.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ELEGANT FRONT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Also for a dining-room. Apply at No. 162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, in a private family, in a pleasant location, with all the comforts of a home. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 18 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR A SINGLE gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, in a private family, in a pleasant location, with all the comforts of a home. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 18 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—TWO single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family, in a pleasant location. Inquire at No. 218 South 2d-st., Williamsburgh.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR A SINGLE gentleman, with partial board; terms moderate. Also, a few day boarders. Location pleasant, within 5 minutes' walk of all the ferries. No. 15 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FOR A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentleman, in a private family, in a pleasant location, with all the comforts of a home. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 18 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FOR A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE—[illegible] Jersey, are offered for sale on the [illegible] Railroad, one hour's ride from [illegible] Depôt. The [illegible] Country Residence [illegible] Newark, Orange and Jersey City, and [illegible] Railroad Depôts. Apply to [illegible] Broadway.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY AT NEW-BRUNSWICK FOR SALE—Containing about one acre and a quarter [illegible]

FOR SALE—which is large and commodious, containing [illegible] rooms; also closets, pantries, storerooms, [illegible] through out; surrounded by shrubbery, [illegible] fruit trees of the finest varieties—is situated [illegible] Terrace, about three minutes' walk from the [illegible]ing. On the place are a large stable, [illegible] and out-houses, a well of the finest water, &c. [illegible] easy. Further particulars given, and plans [illegible]

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A two-story and attic residence [illegible] Richmond Terrace, four minutes' walk from [illegible] contains fourteen rooms, exclusive of closets, [illegible], &c., with all the modern improvements, [illegible] throughout. On the place is a conservatory, [illegible] and there is about three-quarters of an acre of [illegible] well, fruit and shade trees.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—Two elegant three-story [illegible] situated on 23 Inwood Terrace, New Brighton, [illegible] minutes' walk from the ferry landing. Hot and [illegible] water and gas throughout. Each house contains [illegible] rooms, with closets, store and bath rooms, be[illegible] well of water, &c.

FOR SALE—A new Mansard cottage on Franklin-[illegible] Brighton, containing nine rooms, &c. Good [illegible] the Elm, and about five minutes' walk from [illegible] landing.

FOR SALE—Several desirable houses on Murray [illegible]

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A handsome cottage, with [illegible] of ground, the Grove Road, about three-[illegible] of a mile from the Factoryville ferry landing; [illegible] twelve rooms, two story and attic; well of fine [illegible] also good stable and out-houses. For further [illegible] apply to A. K. FOSTER & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST PIECE OF [illegible] on this island, comprising about (50) fifty [illegible] situated on 83d and 84th sts. and Avenue B; on the [illegible] is a double two story and attic house, conser[illegible] grape and green house and barn, stable, &c. The [illegible] and grounds are filled with the choicest kinds of [illegible] of every description, and the conservatory [illegible] green houses with the rarest flowers and plants all [illegible] order; the property, as a whole, is beautifully [illegible] and may be easily divided into building lots; [illegible] to the City, and its perfect healthfulness, [illegible] it most desirable for a private residence or public [illegible]. For further particulars, inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 16 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY, [illegible] to all kinds of manufacturing purposes, 26 [illegible] with an abundance of water. Apply on the [illegible] there of sixteen Island, a half mile from Port Rich[illegible] ferry; on the premises is a wharf, where a vessel [illegible] drawing 8 feet at low water; also, a large double [illegible] out-buildings. It was formerly the residence of Dr. Harrison, and in every respect a desirable location. It will be sold in whole or part, as may be wanted. Apply to DANIEL LOW, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST HOUSES ON [illegible] Brooklyn Heights, within five or six minutes' walk [illegible] the Wall-st. ferry, and central to the others; the lot [illegible] 20 feet, and runs 80 or 90 feet. It is finished in the best manner, with all the modern conveniences, and large stable in the rear; this property would be sold or exchanged for property that would rent well in city or country. For particulars and an interview address [illegible], Box No. 343 Brooklyn Post-office.

HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE ON [illegible] Brooklyn Heights, No. 93 Pierrepont-st. Lot 37½ [illegible] and 46 feet rear, be 95 feet in depth. House [illegible] brick, 3-story, basement and sub-cellar; in good condition, with all the modern improvements; first-class brick stable attached. Location one of the best in the city. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 4 Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

TO MECHANICS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE [illegible] Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from the Ferry, several three-story brick houses and stores, which will be sold very low to close an estate; a small amount can be paid down, and the balance from time to time, in sums to suit purchasers. Also, several houses in Williamsburg for sale on the same terms. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT ON TENTH-ST. FOR SALE.—The four-story house, No. 37 16th-st., north [illegible] between 5th and 6th ave; house 25.4x70 feet; on [illegible] rooms deep; lot half the block. The whole or part of the furniture would be sold with the house if desired. Possession 1st May next. Terms advantageous. For cards of admission apply to H. HENNEQUIN & CO., No. 49 Park-place.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-[illegible] class large size brick house, well located, in Brooklyn, convenient to ferries, with or without furniture, &c., for a well improved country place or a farm of 40 to 100 acres, with or without some stock on it. Hudson River preferred. Address, with full particulars, BOSTON, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—TEN NEW HOUSES ON 20-AV., [illegible] 31st and 35th sts., with stores and base[illegible] modern improvements on each floor. Price [illegible] reasonable for cash. Terms easy. Also, four new [illegible]-stone houses in 32d st., three stories and base[illegible] high-stoop, first-class houses, 19 by 50 feet. Price [illegible]. Terms easy. Inquire of WM. FETRETTO, [illegible] East 32d-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY [illegible] house, No. 128 2d-av., near the corner of 8th-st. Lot [illegible] feet front by 125 deep; house 26 feet by 75, replete with all the modern improvements and in perfect order. Apply on the premises, between 12 and 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-[illegible] story, high basement, brown stone houses, on the [illegible] corner of Lexington-av. and 35th-st.; and [illegible] to 35th-st., adjoining. They are first class, modern [illegible], and prices according. Inquire on the premises, [illegible] owner, DAVID E. KNAPP, No. 161 Orchard-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—[illegible] for sale or to let, near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a fine proof building, 100 feet square, and first-class [illegible] with an ample supply of Ridgewood water. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT NO. 45 WEST 28TH-ST., BE[illegible] Broadway and 6th-av., a first-class brown[illegible] front house, four stories high, with high stoop, [illegible] and counter cellar, with all the modern improvements. House 20x50. Inquire on the premises, or of L. SCUDDER, No. 23 Perry-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN STONE [illegible] front house No. 13 West 34th st., 25x65, lot 126 feet 6 inches, finished with all the modern improvements. Also, a stable in the rear 25x33.6, with entrance from 35th st. Enquire of J. B. CORLIES, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE NO. [illegible] East 32d-st. It is in first-rate order, handsomely painted and frescoed; contains all the modern improvements, together with an ice-house in yard. For terms, which are easy, apply to WM. H. ARNOUX, No. 150 Nassau-st.

WATER PRIVILEGE FOR SALE—ABOUT [illegible] 15 feet fall, on an excellent stream of water, 28 miles from New-York, and 2 miles from Railroad Depôt and harbor; situated in a pleasant and healthy locality with several manufactories in the neighborhood. It offers many inducements to a manufacturer. Inquire of AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK, No. 117 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THAT 4-STORY BROWN-STONE [illegible] high-stoop house No. 65 37th-st., between 5th and 6th [illegible] in front by 53 feet 6 inches by 50, with all modern improvements; street paved with Belgian pavement; one of the most desirable situations on Murray Hill. Apply to E. H. ELY, No. 55 37th-st., or No. 37 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—The first-class four-story brown-stone house, No. 42 West 38th-st, 21 by 50 feet, lot 98 feet 9 inches in depth, richly furnished, and in complete order throughout. Price $22,500. Apply on the premises. House can be viewed daily from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—A LARGE GORE PIECE OF GROUND on the southerly side of Concord-st., between Goldst. and Gudson-av. Brooklyn, lot about 82 feet front, westerly side about 261 feet, and easterly side about 324 feet. For terms apply to THOS. McFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE [illegible]—Nearly two-thirds of a block of ground, for which improved property will be taken for half the purchase money; no objections to a good class of tenement houses. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE—A first-class, three-story and attic, brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements, in perfect order, situate in Remsen-st.; half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to MANN & RODMAN, Attorneys, Jauncey Court, No. 39 Wall st.

BLEECKER-STREET.—FOR SALE—THE [illegible]-story brick-front house No. 89 Bleecker-st., east of and near Broadway. The house is 27 by 52; lot 27 by [illegible], possession immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR EXCHANGE—VERY DESIRABLE HOTEL and boat property, suitable for first-class boarders, at Morrisania, for a good house in New-York or Brooklyn, from $10,000 to $12,000, below 34th-st. Apply to J. E. BOUGHTY, No. 126 Bowery.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY [illegible] marble-front building, Nos. 45 and 47 Duane-st.; is a first-class store, suitable for mercantile purposes. To let in whole or in floors. Apply at No. 45 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—TWO VACANT LOTS ON THE WEST [illegible] of Lexington-av., between 32d and 33d sts. They will be sold cheap. Inquire of M. E. CRASTO, Randall's Island, foot of 122d-st., E. R.

$5,300—A THREE STORY BRICK [illegible] house, with ten rooms, and all the modern improvements, in 26th st., between 9th and 10th avs. Owner removed to the country. Inquire at No. 209 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN BROWN-STONE [illegible] English-basement house No. 21 West 37th-st. Price $18,500. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 60 Broadway. WM. G. WEST.

PROPERTY ON MURRAY HILL FOR SALE [illegible]—The four story brown-stone-front house No. 15 West 37th-st. May be seen on application to JAMES B. BREWSTER, No. 786 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON LIBERAL TERMS, HOUSE AND [illegible] lot on north side of 26th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., high stoop, three stories and basement, gas and [illegible], Croton, bath, &c. Apply to DANIEL F. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS OF GROUND ON [illegible] south side of 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; terms easy. Apply to DANIEL S. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE [illegible] front house on 20th-st.; also, a first-class three-story brown-stone front house, southeast corner of Lexington-av. and 20th-st., with all the modern improvements, and elegant location. Inquire on the premises.

ON MADISON-SQUARE.—FOR SALE ON MADison-square, an elegant house, two lots and stable. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE ON MADISON-SQUARE—AN elegant house and grounds, most substantially built, and of the most expensive finish. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE ON MADISON-SQUARE—THREE extra-sized lots. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

$7,600—FOR SALE—HIGH-STOOP, THREE-[illegible]-story brown-stone house, No. 130 East 30th-st. House 19 by 45 feet; has all the modern improvements. Inquire of ABRAHAM AYRES, No. 463 4th-av., corner of 30th-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AND PROPERTY, [illegible] at auction, at Merchants' Exchange, on [illegible] sale, will be sold at public sale, on TUESDAY, March 14, [illegible] at 12 o'clock, noon.

The property of the late Anson Jarvis, situated in Jefferson Village, two miles from South Orange, at the junction of the Highway and the Morris and Essex Railroad.

The grounds contain about 20 acres, all under cultivation, and rising to the top of Orange Mountain, most desirably and healthfully located for elegant building sites, having an extensive view of the surrounding country, the City, bay, Staten Island, &c. There is a large kitchen garden, containing all of the choice fruits and berries, grapery, &c., in full bearing; a fine lawn handsomely laid out, with shade and ornamental trees, and an extensive orchard, containing 400 young trees of the most choice and extensive varieties.

The house, a framed one, 40x40 feet has lately been erected in the most convenient style, and furnished with all of the modern improvements; hot and cold water throughout, and bath-room; gas-pipes to all of the rooms; is thoroughly painted and in good repair. There are convenient out-buildings, barn, wood and carriage-houses (with room for man servant,) ice-house, hennery, &c.; a large grape arbor, with vines in bearing—forming an eligible and healthy country seat for a merchant doing business in New-York City, being but a few minutes' walk from the railroad stations, and accessible several times a day, and in one hour from the City. About one-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage if desirable. For further particulars inquire of EZRA S. GARDINER, Esq., near the premises, or to JAMES W. SMITH, No. 279 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The new 2-story, basement and out-cellar square-stone front Houses, Nos. 14, 19 and 23 Bi-place, [illegible] 20 feet 1½ inches by 126 feet 6½ inches. Parties desirous of purchasing will find the above desirable, both on account of location and being finished in a thorough manner; with Ridgewood water, bath-rooms, marble basins, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. B. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN SEVENTEENTH-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV.—For sale, this new and substantial 2 story brown-stone English basement house and lot, No. 46 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house 16 feet 8 inches by 64 feet; is built and finished in a superior manner, with every modern convenience, black walnut stairs, doors, &c. Lot, 16 feet 8 inches by 92 feet. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A HANDSOME, well-located three-story brick house, built in the most careful and substantial manner, having gas, water, &c., and is now offered for sale to settle up a partnership; any family in want of a real snug house at a great bargain, and on easy terms of payment, with a good and perfect title, would do well in addressing a note to C. S., Brooklyn Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar brick house and lot, No. 129 East 53d-st., 16.8x100 feet, house 46 feet, in fine order; gas and water arrangements complete; also, lot adjoining, 25x100 feet, brick carriage house thereon; price for the dwelling and lot $6,300, or including carriage house and lot, $9,500; terms accommodating; can be seen from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st., from 12 to 2 P. M.

WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET.—FOR SALE—The four-story and basement, stone front house, No. 175 West 14th-st. House 25 by 57 feet, to secure good floors, 50 feet deep above. Lot 26 by 103. House in excellent order. Will be sold at a bargain on liberal terms. Possession 1st of May. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st, New-York, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—$6,500.—NO. 148 DUFFIELD-ST., Brooklyn, house three-story brown front, with two-story extension, range, furnace, gas, water-bath, &c., fitted up for owner's use; vines, trees, plants, &c.—$4,750. Also, three-story brick house, with extension, range, gas, &c., No. 66 Pacific-st., opposite Long Island Hospital grounds; cost to build, $4,500. Or rented $600. Terms easy on both. R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A BRICK BUILDING, ONE STORY high, covering three lots of ground, 75 feet front by 100 feet deep, built for a pork-packing establishment, and fitted up with all the modern improvements; stable on the premises; with slight alteration could be converted into a brewery or manufactory. Apply on the premises, No. 173 West 43d-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—THE FIRST-CLASS three-story brown front dwelling No. 20 Second-place, South Brooklyn, in fine order, with Ridgewood water, gas, range, &c.; house 34x45; lot 34x134, and court-yard in front 34x34; price $12,000, and only $2,500 cash required. Principals only may apply to PENNINGTON & WARREN, No. 60 Wall-st.

WEST THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET AND WEST THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—For sale at a bargain, the four-story English basement brown-stone house No. 45 West 36th-st., near 5th-av.; also the three-story and basement high-stoop brown stone house No. 136 West 34th-st., on liberal terms. Inquire of KELLOGG & PARKER, No. 64 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avenues. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers street.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The three-story brick house and lot No. 147 Lafayette-av.; house 23 by 44; hot and cold water, bath and gas, &c.; also, the three-story brick house No. 149 Duffield-st.; house 22 by 50; 16 rooms; will be sold low, if applied for soon. Inquire of W. E. WALL, 26 Barclay-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 22x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises, of J. W. FIELDER.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE NO. 132 LEXington-av., corner of 29th-st. A first-class four-story basement house and lot, desirably located and genteel neighborhood, suitable for a physician. It contains 20 rooms, 2 vaults, gas and fixtures throughout. Apply to W. H. LUSH, No. 292 4th-av. Will be put in order for a good tenant.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and under-cellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner, located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 189 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOS. DELAVANTE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—No. 46 Portland-av., a snug three-story brick house, gas, &c. Also, No. 33 2d-place, No. 114 1st-place, two first-class marble houses; also the pleasant cottage-dwelling No. 104 Ryerson-st., near Myrtle-av. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 49 EAST 37TH-ST., BETWEEN 4th and Lexington avs., a first-class, four-story, brown-stone front house, replete with the modern improvements, parlor doors, and stairs, black walnut; front blinds, mahogany; size, 21x55 feet. Inquire on the premises of Hamilton & Ryer.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE FOUR THREE-story brick houses, Nos. 88, 90 and 92 East 32d-st., New-York, and No. 5 2d-st., Williamsburgh. Prices respectively, $5,500, $5,250, $5 000 and $4,000. About 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to the owner, No. 158 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE 40x45, WITH STABLE AND 8 lots, corner of Gates and Franklin avs., Brooklyn. House with modern improvements; grounds with trees and shrubbery. F. S. HOFFMAN, No. 284 Pearl-st., over Market Bank, New-York. FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, THE COTtage house and full lot No. 47 East 38th st, near Madison-av.; one of the best locations in the City; the house is in perfect order, and can be seen from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.; terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY AND basement high stoop brown-stone house, No. 13 East 31st-st., near 5th-av.; price, $14 000—$8,000 on mortgage, balance cash. For order of admission, apply to A. AUERBACH, No. 7 Gold-st., up stairs, from 1 to 4.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 56 West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House 20 by 60 feet to second story; lot 20 by 98 feet 9 inches. Apply on the premises, or at No. 192 Water-st.

FOR SALE IN SECOND-PLACE, BROOKLYN—A large and desirable residence in complete order, with all the modern improvements. About one-half the purchase money may remain. Apply to ABM. BARTHOLF, No. 33 Gold-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av. JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM, CONTAINING 75 acres, situated in Westchester County, 18 miles from the City Hall, and within one mile of a dépôt and two miles of six dépôts; suitably divided in meadow, plow, and pasture land; has 4 apple orchards, containing about 400 choice fruit-trees, and a great variety of other smaller fruits; is well watered a living stream running on two sides of it; also, well fenced with substantial stone wall, all necessary outbuildings and dwelling-house in good order, and a small house for gardener. Churches of various denominations, and also schools, in the adjoining villages. For further particulars, inquire of HILLMAN & NEARING, No. 96 Chambers-st.; or of E. J. HILLMAN, on the premises. Two miles from New-Rochelle Dépôt, on New-Haven Railroad, and two miles from Bronxville Dépôt, on Harlem Railroad.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A FARM OF 100 acres, together with stock and hay, utensils, &c., three miles east of Bedford Village, Westchester County, 47 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. Land rolling and well watered, 15 acres wood land, the balance under high state of cultivation; abundance of fruit, and 900 young and thrifty apple trees in their fourth year; large lawn in front of house, well shaded with fruit and other trees, and all necessary out-buildings. If not disposed of at private sale, will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, March 6, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises. Large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to G. W. MILLER, Bedford; HAINES BROS., corner of 2d-av. and 21st-st., or on the premises. Parties leaving in the 9 A. M train from 26th-st. will be in time for the sale.

AT TARRYTOWN, A FEW MILES FROM the DEPOT, A FARM FOR SALE—Containing 80 acres, a portion of which is in wood. It is situated on both sides of the road, bounded by a small stream; plenty of springs, &c. Improvements: house, barn, stable, sheds, &c.; a good apple orchard. Any person desiring a place to improve or to farm, will find this a very desirable one and if applied for soon, will be sold low and on liberal terms. Address Box No. 3,892, New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—TEN FARMS—236 ACRES, $7,000; 190 acres, 120 acres, 40 acres, 50 acres 49 acres; one 14 acres, $900; do. 18 acres, $750; one of 107 acres; good improvements; handy to call upon. STEPHEN VAIL, No. 26 Fulton-st., Saturdays, from 10 till 2 o'clock; other days at Plainfield Dépôt, N. J. P. S.—Seven cottages in town to let.

FARMS—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A FARM OF 40 acres; house, barn, good fruit and plenty of it, healthy, one mile from dépôt, and one hour's ride, by railroad, from City. Price, $3,500. Inquire of FERRIS & BEATTY, No. 66 Warren-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TWO DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCES [illegible] Passaic River, one mile north of Belleville, where there [illegible] depôt, school, &c., is 20 minutes' ride to N. [illegible] Newark, and 30 minutes to Newark, and 45 miles to Jersey City and Hoboken; each contains [illegible] acres; is in very high state of cultivation with about 200 feet river front; one has a large brown-stone two-story house with frame additions; the other, a 1½-story comfortable house, with 8 rooms and other outbuildings; they stand about 400 feet from river and road, with dock privileges for 200 ton vessels. They have fine lawns and plenty ornamental and fruit trees; is in a good neighborhood and very healthy location. Terms very easy. Apply on the premises or address at Belleville, Essex County, N. J., ISAAC S. VAN WINKLE or HENRY DUNCAN.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—ONE OF the most elegant and attractive residences in the city, supplied with water, gas, furnace, range conservatory, &c. The mansion is large, and surrounded by ornamental trees and shrubbery, occupies grounds equal to twenty City lots, beautifully laid out, and stocked with abundance of fruits, and embracing all the usual appointments of a first-class establishment—coach-house, stable ice-house, cow-house, hennery, &c. In perfect order, suited to the most fastidious taste, such as is rarely offered, and within five minutes' walk of a dépôt for New-York. Price moderate and terms easy. Principals only may apply to PENNINGTON & WARREN, No. 60 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF W. W. SEYmour, Esq., at Yonkers, one mile from the dépôt. Contains in all about 70 acres, but will be divided by disposing of 25 acres including all the improvements. The grounds are handsomely laid out, and have a great variety of fruit in three large orchards, besides small fruit of almost all kinds. House large and very finely built, containing water, baths, furnace, &c. All the necessary out-buildings for a large farm; greenhouse, ice-house, (filled,) farmer's lodges, &c. Full particulars, with maps and photograph, may be seen at the office of W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5; or W. W. SEYMOUR, No. 4 Chatham-square.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE—150 acres of beautifully located land, situated on the east side of the Hudson River, about thirty-six miles from the City, and within a quarter of a mile of a dépôt of the Hudson River Railroad, and between said railroad and the Hudson River; upon the premises are numerous extensive views of river scenery, twenty miles in extent, which are unsurpassed; fine orchards, numerous evergreens and other forest trees, fine springs of pure water, perfectly healthy; well calculated to divide into numerous villa lots. Apply to A. C. RATHBONE, No 34½ Pine-st., Room No. 4.

SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—These lots have the most beautiful commanding view, which cannot be equalled on Manhattan Island. Upon these lots you have a view of the whole of the Bay of New-York, Narrows and the Ocean; also the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, and for salubrity of the air, and healthy position is cannot be excelled. Another great advantage, these lots may be reached in 35 or 40 minutes from the City of New-York. Maps can be seen of the location at the office of DANIEL LOW, No. 17 Broadway.

AT POUGHKEEPSIE—TO LEASE FOR TWO years—a furnished house and 2 acres of land The proprietor, being about to leave the country, wishes to lease his premises. The house is beautifully located on a slope of ground, and surrounded by fruit, forest and ornamental trees. There is an excellent stable and carriage house, with recent improvements; attached is a good kitchen garden, with the usual small fruits. Water and gas in the house. Terms, for the whole, $1,000 per annum. Also, for sale, three fine horses, carriage, harness, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN WESTPORT, FAIRFIELD CO., CONN.—A small country seat of about seven acres of good land with dwelling house, pleasantly located, overlooking the village, and with a wide prospect over the country and across the Sound to Long Island; well stocked with various kinds of fruit trees. Also, an excellent well of soft water on the premises. Churches of different denominations very convenient. Terms liberal. Apply on the premises, to SUSAN WRIGHT, or to EDWIN BEERS, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, or N. T. BEERS, No. 45 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE—ALSO CITY RESIDENCE.—This splendid country seat is on East River, Westchester County, about an hour's ride from New York: perfectly healthy, and needs only be seen to be appreciated; has bath-house and billiard-room house, and will be sold with stock of all kinds, carriages, furniture, &c. Also, a large and desirable City residence, with stable. The owner is compelled to travel abroad from ill health, and terms will be very liberal. Apply at No. 42 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—TO RENT—FURnished or unfurnished, or for sale, a house, with about four acres of land, shade and fruit trees; 11 bed rooms, with parlors and kitchens, a conservatory, and billiard-room (Phelan's table) furnished, $2,000; unfurnished, $1,500 per annum. Also, to be let, farming utensils, carriages, and horses, can be had at a valuation. Adjoining the above is a nice new house, with about four acres of land, to rent at $600. Apply to W. H. LINDSAY, No. 43 New-st., New-York, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT—A COUNTRY PLACE ON THE EAST bank of the Hudson River, 105 miles from New-York, consisting of house, stable, ice-house, dock and garden, with fruit trees. About 30 acres of land will be rented with it. It is 3¼ miles above Tivoli and opposite Bristol, where the way-boats stop. The house is cottage style, has 12 rooms independent of kitchen and cellar. It is surrounded with forest trees, and is about 2 miles from the East Camp Dépôt, Hudson River Railroad.

Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED, NEAR THE village of Belvidere, N. J., one mile from the Bridgeville Station, and in sight of the Delaware River, a handsome country seat, with stone (English) cottage and 40 acres of land; the house contains dining and drawing rooms, library and 8 bedrooms. A large quantity of young fruit trees, ice-house, filled; spacious barn, stable and other out-buildings; gardener's house on the premises. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDson, on the west bank—an elegant place, with all the appliances and completeness of a gentleman's residence—house architecturally elegant, and rookery and out-buildings complete; about 25 acres; located about 1½ miles north of the steamboat landing at Newburgh, and near the Powelton House. For price, terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—A FINE place, pleasantly and desirably located, within eight minutes' walk of the railroad dépôt, with ten acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, handsome and convenient cottage house, barns, out-houses, &c., in complete order; about three acres as lawn and garden, both beautifully laid out, and well supplied with almost every variety of large and small fruit, shade, and ornamental trees. Apply to F. R. DURKEE, 181 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—2½ MILES FROM the dépôt, an elegant Italian villa, with all the necessary outbuildings and ten acres of land. The house is new, large and furnished with all the modern conveniences, and commands a view of both banks of the river for fifty miles. Stages may be had at the dépôt at all times. Apply to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A HOUSE CONtaining 13 rooms, with all modern improvements; fine shade and fruit trees; grape arbor and stable; lot 69 by 210; price, $5,000; only $1,000 down and 2 to 5 years for the balance. Also, two larger houses; splendid locations. Apply to A. OSTRANDER, No. 61 Wall-st., or JAMES YOUMANS, on the premises, Warburton-av., Yonkers.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE MOST DEsirable country seat in the village of Geneva, N. Y., beautifully situated on the banks of Seneca Lake; house large, supplied with gas fixtures, marble mantles, &c., surrounded by 4 acres of tastefully-ornamented grounds, with 17 acres adjoining. Will be sold low, or will be exchanged for property easy of access from New-York. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE—A DEsirable country residence, in Orange, N. J., within four minutes' walk of the Brick Church Dépôt, consisting of a modern built house and grounds handsomely laid out in flower and vegetable garden, with a great variety of shrubbery, fruit, &c. Inquire of C. SHEPARD & CO, No. 397 Broadway, New-York.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE—A handsome cottage on the New-Brighton side, in a healthy location, with nearly an acre of land; splendid grape vines fruit trees, and excellent water, and about seven minutes' walk from the Landing. For further particulars apply to THOS. G. WEST, Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co., No. 108 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A NEAT, CONVENIENT TWO AND a half-story house, together with three acres of land, at Darien, Conn., on the line of the New Haven Railroad, about five minutes' from dépôt; barn and other buildings in good order; price, $2,700. Inquire of ISAAC H. CLOCK, Darien, or JAMES E. JOHNSON, No. 57 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET—AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A small cottage house, three-quarters of a mile from the dépôt; time, one hour from foot of Cortlandt-st.; elevated and healthy; seven trains daily. Apply to WM. DODGE, Jr., on the premises; or Messrs. VALENTINE & BUTLER, Broadway. Rent low for Summer season or per annum.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—Six to 26 acres, on mountain side and near to dépôt; first-class buildings and improvements, and pure soft spring water introduced throughout; grounds well laid out, and ornamented with a fine fountain; fruit in abundance. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, with 20, 40, or 60 acres, at Morristown, N. J. The dwelling is in Elizabethan style, well finished, on an elevated site, with handsome lawn, ornamented with walks, old forest trees, and evergreen. There is also a large garden, fish-pond, carriage-house and stables. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 80 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Dépôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

REAL ESTATE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY. The undersigned has opened an office in White Plains for the sale of country residences farms, and all kinds of real estate, renting of houses, farms; loans negotiated on real estate securities. Send for circular. S. D. HUMPHREY, White Plains, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A DESIrable country residence; a large and commodious house, with orchard, large garden, fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises, near the dépôt.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A HANDsome, double, two-story cottage, firmly built, nearly new and beautifully located; an ample supply of choice fruit, berries, grapes and shrubbery; within three minutes' walk of dépôt. Apply at No. 30 Broadway, third floor.

ORANGE, N. J.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS A choice cottage residence, with several acres of land, new and in excellent order, near the village, for sale cheap. JOSEPH B. LINDSLEY, Main-st., near Brick Church.

TO LET AT ORANGE, N. J.—TWO HOUSES, one entirely new, with about one acre of ground, suitable for small families, and convenient to dépôt. Inquire of A. D. BALDWIN, No. 64 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN STAMFORD, CONN.—A COMmodious house, with more than an acre of highly cultivated ground, containing flower and vegetable gardens; an abundance of various fruits, and a hill-side orchard. Apply to ALVAH PHELPS, No. 94 Pine-st.

TO LET.

FOR SALE—AT HOBOKEN, N. J., A LARGE dwelling-house, with 2 stores and 2 tenements, and 2 acres of land; situated in a very healthy and unobjectionable neighborhood, convenient to churches, schools, markets, steam and foot-ferries, and accessible four times daily by railroad, the dépôt of which is within about five minutes' walk. Upon the premises there are several fine building sites, and an abundance of fruit and shade trees. An inspection is necessary to a due appreciation, and will be a sufficient recommendation of the premises the whole or part of which will be sold. For further particulars apply to J. DIKEMAN, Jr., at his office, No. 21 Halsey Building, Fulton-st., opposite City Hall Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY—The handsome suburban residence of Joseph Van Vleck, Esq., on Waltonav., West Morrisania, ¾ of a mile west of Melrose Station, Harlem Rail

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Lecture by Mr. Wm. Curtis Noyes.—Mr. Noyes delivered the second lecture of the course of lectures at the present time, before the students of Columbia College Law School on Tues day evening, upon "Criminal Jurisprudence in America before the Revolution," on Tues day evening, before a large audience. The lecture was mainly historical, and treated the progress of the criminal law in England before the Colonists brought with them. After stating a few points of the early writ of Massachusetts, in the case of Giles Corey, who was pressed to death for refusing to plead to an indictment for witchcraft. The lecturer then proceeded to speak of the writ "de homine replegiando," or writ of privilege, and the writ of habeas corpus and the act of Charles II., by the provisions of which no person could be imprisoned for more than two days without being brought before the proper tribunal to have the cause of his imprisonment investigated, and if no sufficient cause was shown, he was discharged. The lecturer then spoke of the writ of error, and the writ of certiorari, which was graphically described, was fully explained, and the manner of proceeding in the case of Giles Corey, when it was decided that torture could be used to compel a prisoner to plead. The lecturer then spoke of the writ of attaint, which was abolished in 1729, but numerous were executed under it. The writ of habeas corpus was then explained, and the manner of proceeding in the case of Lord Preston, who was executed under it. The lecturer then spoke of the writ of Certiorari, which was

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1860.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

History of Slavery as a Political Issue.

THE ORIGIN AND AIM OF MODERN PARTIES.

Speech of Hon. William H. Seward in the Senate of the United States.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, Mr. SEWARD having presented the memorial of the Legislature of Kansas praying for admission into the Union, spoke as follows:

Mr. President, the admission of Kansas into the Union, without further delay, seems to me equally necessary, just and wise. In recorded debates I have already anticipated the arguments for this conclusion.

In coming forward among the political astrologers, it shall be an error of judgment, and not of disposition, if my interpretation of the feverish dreams which are disturbing the country shall tend to foment, rather than to allay, the national excitement. I shall say nothing unnecessarily of persons, because, in our system, the public welfare and happiness depend chiefly on institutions, and very little on men. I shall allude but briefly to incidental topics, because they are ephemeral, and because, even in the midst of appeals to passion and prejudice, it is always safe to submit solid truth to the deliberate consideration of an honest and enlightened people.

It will be an overflowing source of shame, as well as of sorrow, if we, thirty millions—Europeans by extraction, Americans by birth or discipline, and Christians in faith, and meaning to be such in practice—cannot so combine prudence with humanity, in our conduct concerning the one disturbing subject of Slavery, as not only to preserve our unequaled institutions of Freedom, but also to enjoy their benefits with contentment and harmony.

Wherever a guiltless slave exists, be he Caucasian, American, Malay, or African, he is the subject of two distinct and opposite ideas—one that he is wrongly, the other that he is rightly a slave. The balance of numbers on either side, however great, never completely extinguishes this difference of opinion, for there are always some defenders of Slavery outside, even if there are none inside a Free State, while, also, there are always outside, if there are not inside of every Slave State, many who assert with MILTON, that "no man who knows aught can be so stupid to deny that all men naturally were born free, being the image and resemblance of God himself, and were by privilege above all the creatures, born to command and not to obey." It often, perhaps generally happens, however, that in considering the subject of Slavery, society seems to overlook the natural right or personal interest of the slave himself, and to act exclusively for the welfare of the citizen. But this fact does not materially affect ultimate results, for the elementary question of the rightfulness or wrongfulness of Slavery inheres in every form that discussion concerning it assumes. What is just to one class of men can never be injurious to any other; and what is unjust to any condition o persons in a State, is necessarily injurious in some degree to the whole community. An economical question early arises out of the subject of Slavery—labor either of freemen or of slaves is the cardinal necessity of society. Some States choose the one kind, some the other. Hence two municipal systems widely different arise. The Slave State strikes down and affects to extinguish the personality of the laborer, not only as a member of the political body, but also as a parent, husband, child, neighbor, or friend. He thus becomes, in a political view, merely property, without moral capacity, and without domestic, moral, and social relations, duties, rights, and remedies—a chattel, an object of bargain, sale, gift, inheritance, or theft. His earnings are compensated and his wrongs atoned, not to himself, but to his owner. The State protects not the slave as a man, but the capital of another man, which he represents. On the other hand, the State which rejects Slavery encourages and animates and invigorates the laborer, by maintaining and developing his natural personality in all the rights and faculties of manhood, and generally with the privileges of citizenship. In the one case, capital invested in slaves becomes a great political force, while in the other labor thus elevated and enfranchised, becomes the dominating political power. It thus happens that we may, for convenience sake, and not inaccurately, call Slave States capical States, and Free States labor States.

So soon as a State feels the impulses of commerce or enterprise, or ambition, its citizens begin to study the effects of these systems of capital and labor respectively on its intelligence, its virtue, its tranquillity, its integrity or unity, its defence, its prosperity, its liberty, its happiness, its aggrandizement, and its fame. In other words, the great question arises, whether Slavery is a moral, social, and political good, or a moral, social, and political evil. This is the Slavery question at home. But there is a mutual bond of amity and brotherhood between man and man throughout the world. Nations examine freely the political systems of each other, and of all preceding times, and accordingly as they approve or disapprove of the two systems of capital and labor respectively, they sanction and prosecute, or condemn and prohibit commerce in men. Thus, in one way or another, the Slavery question which so many among us, who are more willing to rule than patient in studying the conditions of society, think is a merely accidental or unnecessary question that might and ought to be settled and dismissed at once, is, on the contrary, a world-wide and enduring subject of political consideration and civil administration. Men, States, and nations entertain it, not voluntarily, but because the progress of society continually brings it into their way. They divide upon it, not perversely, but because, owing to differences of constitution, condition or circumstances, they cannot agree.

The Fathers of the Republic encountered it. They even adjusted it so that it might have given us much less than our present disquiet, had not circumstances afterward occurred which they, wise as they were, had not clearly foreseen. Although they had inherited, yet they generally condemned, the practice of Slavery, and hoped for its discontinuance. They expressed this when they asserted, in the Declaration of Independence, as a fundamental principle of American society, that all men are created equal, and have inalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Each State, however, reserved to itself exclusive political power over the subject of Slavery, within its own borders. Nevertheless, it unavoidably presented itself in their consultations on a bond of Federal Union. The new Government was to be a representative one. Slaves were capital in some States; in others capital had no investments in labor. Should those slaves be represented as capital or as persons, taxed as capital or as persons, or should they not be represented or taxed at all? The Fathers disagreed, debated long, and compromised at last. Each State, they determined, shall have two Senators in Congress. Three-fifths of the slaves shall be elsewhere represented, and be taxed as persons. What should be done if the slave should escape into a labor State? Should that State confess him to be a chattel, and restore him as such, or might it regard him as a person, and harbor and protect him as a man? They compromised again, and decided that no person held to labor or service in one State, by the laws thereof, shall, by any law or regulation of that State, be discharged from such labor or service, but shall be delivered up on claim to the person to whom such labor or service shall be due.

Free laborers would emigrate, and slaves might be imported into the United States. The fathers agreed that Congress may establish uniform laws of naturalization, and it might prohibit the importation of persons after 1808. Communities in the Southwest, detached from the Southern States, were growing up in the practice of Slavery, to be capital States. New States would soon grow up in the Northwest, while as yet capital stood aloof, and labor had not lifted the ax to begin there its endless but beneficient task. The fathers authorized Congress to make all needful rules and regulations concerning the management and disposition of the public lands, and to admit new States. So the Constitution, while it does not disturb or affect the system of capital in slaves, existing in any State under its own laws, does, at the same time, recognize every human being when within any exclusive sphere of Federal jurisdiction, not as capital, but as a person.

What was the action of the fathers in Congress? They admitted the new States of the Southwest as capital States, because it was practically impossible to do otherwise, and by the ordinance of 1787, confirmed in 1789, they provided for the organization and admission of only labor States in the Northwest. They directed fugitives from service to be restored, not as chattels, but as persons. They awarded naturalization to immigrant free laborers, and they prohibited the trade in African labor. This disposition of the whole subject was in harmony with the condition of society, and, in the main, with the spirit of the age. The seven Northern States contentedly became labor States by their own acts. The six Southern States, with equal tranquillity and by their own determination, remained capital States.

The circumstances which the fathers did not clearly foresee were two, namely: the reinvigoration of Slavery consequent on the increased consumption of cotton, and the extension of the national domain across the Mississippi, and these occurred before 1820. The State of Louisiana, formed on a slaveholding French settlement, within the newly-acquired Louisianian Territory, had then already been admitted into the Union. There yet remained, however, a vast region, which included Arkansas and Missouri, together with the then unoccupied and even unnamed Kansas and Nebraska. Arkansas, a slaveholding community, was nearly ready to apply, and Missouri, another such Territory, was actually applying for admission into the Federal Union. The existing Capital States seconded these applications, and claimed that the whole Louisianian Territory was rightfully open to Slavery, and to the organization of future Slave States. The Labor States maintained that Congress had supreme legislative power within the domain, and could and ought to exclude Slavery there. The question thus opened was one which related not at all to Slavery in the existing Capital States. It was purely and simply a national question whether the common interest of the whole Republic required that Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, should become Capital States, with all the evils and dangers of Slavery, or be Labor States, with all the security, benefits, and blessings of freedom. On the decision was suspended the question, as was thought, whether ultimately the interior of this new continent should be an asylum for the oppressed and the exile, coming year after year, and age after age, voluntarily from every other civilized land, as well as for the children of misfortune in our own, or whether, through the renewal of the African Slave-trade, those magnificent and luxuriant regions should be subjected to the control of capital, wringing out the fruit of the earth through the impoverishing toil of negro slaves. That question of 1820 was identically the question of 1860, so far as principle, and even the field of its application was concerned. Every element of the controversy now present entered it then; the rightfulness or the wrongfulness of Slavery; its effects, present and future; the Constitutional authority of Congress; the claims of the States, and of their citizens; the nature of the Federal Union, whether it is a compact between the States, or an independent Government; the springs of its powers, and the ligatures upon their exercise. All these were discussed with zeal and ability which have never been surpassed. History tells us, I know not how truly, that the Union reeled under the vehemence of that great debate. Patriotism took counsel from prudence, and enforced a settlement which has proved to be not a final one; and which, as is now seen, practically left open all the great political issues which were involved. Missouri and Arkansas were admitted as capital States, while labor obtained, as a reservation, the abridged but yet comprehensive field of Kansas and Nebraska.

Now, when the present conditions of the various parts of the Louisianian Territory are observed, and we see that capital retains undisputed possession of what it then obtained, while labor is convulsing the country with so hard and so prolonged a struggle to regain the lost equivalent which was then guaranteed to it under circumstances of so great solemnity, we may well desire not to be undeceived if the Missouri Compromise was indeed unnecessarily accepted by the Free States influenced by exaggerations of the dangers of Disunion. The Missouri debate disclosed truths of great moment for ulterior use:

First- That it is easy to combine the capital States in defense of even external interests, while it is hard to unite the labor States in a common policy.

Second. That the labor States have a natural loyalty to the Union, while the capital States have a natural facility for alarming that loyalty by threatening Disunion.

Third. That the capital States do not practically distinguish between legitimate and constitutional resistance to the extension of Slavery in the common Territories of the Union, and unconstitutional aggression against Slavery established by local laws in the capital States.

The early political parties were organized without reference to Slavery. But since 1820, European questions have left us practically unconcerned. There has been a great increase of invention, mining, manufacture, and cultivation. Steam on land and on water has quickened commerce. The press and the telegraph have attained prodigious activity, and the social intercourse between the States and their citizens has been immeasurably increased; and consequently, their mutual relations affecting Slavery have been, for many years, subjects of earnest and often excited discussion. It is in my way only to show how such disputes have operated on the course of political events—not to reopen them for argument here. There was a Slave insurrection in Virginia. Virginia and Kentucky debated, and, to the great sorrow of the Free States, rejected the system of voluntary labor. The Colonization Society was established with much favor in the capital States. Emancipation Societies arose in the Free States. South Carolina instituted proceedings to nullify obnoxious Federal reveuue laws. The capital States complained of Courts and Legislatures in the labor States for interpreting the constitutional provision for the surrender of fugitives from service so as to treat them as persons, and not property, and they discriminated against colored persons of the labor States when they came to the capital States. They denied, in Congress, the right of petition, and embarrassed or denied freedom of debate on the subject of Slavery. Presses, which undertook the defence of the labor system in the capital States, were suppressed by violence, and even in the labor States, public assemblies, convened to consider Slavery questions, were dispersed by mobs sympathizing with the capital States.

The Whig Party, being generally an opposition party, practiced some forbearance toward the interest of labor. The Democratic Party, not without demonstrations of dissent, was generally found sustaining the policy of capital. A disposition toward the removal of Slavery from the presence of the National Capital appeared in the District of Columbia. Mr. VAN BUREN, a Democratic President, launched a prospective veto against the measure. A Democratic Congress brought Texas into the Union, stipulating practically for its future reorganization into four Slave States. Mexico was incensed. War ensued. The labor States asked that the Mexican law of liberty, which covered the Territories brought in by the treaty of peace, might remain and be confirmed. The Democratic Party refused. The Missouri debate of 1820 recurred now, under circumstances of heat and excitement, in relation to these conquests. The defenders of labor took alarm lest the number of new capital States might become so great as to enable that class of States to dictate the whole policy of the Government; and, in case of constitutional resistance, then to form a new slaveholding confederacy around the Gulf of Mexico. By this time the capital States seemed to have become fixed in a determination that the Federal Government, and even the labor States, should recognize their slaves, though outside of the Slave States and within the Territories of the United States, as property of which the master could not be in any way, or by any authority, divested; and the labor States, having become now more essentially Democratic than ever before, by the great development of free labor, more firmly than ever insisted on the constitutional doctrine that slaves voluntarily carried by their masters into the common Territories, or into labor States, are persons, men.

Under the auspicious influences of a Whig success, California and New-Mexico appeared before Congress as labor States. The capital States refused to consent to their admission into the Union; and again threats of Disunion carried terror and consternation throughout the land. Another compromise was made. Specific enactments admitted California as a labor State, and remanded New-Mexico and Utah to remain Territories, with the right to choose Freedom or Slavery when ripened into States, while they gave new remedies for the recaption of fugitives from service, and abolished the open slave market in the District of Columbia. These new enactments, collated with the existing statutes, namely, the Ordinance of 1787, the Missouri Prohibitory law of 1820, and the articles of Texas annexation, disposed by law of the subject of Slavery in all the Territories of the United States. And so the Compromise of 1850 was pronounced a full, final, absolute and comprehensive settlement of all existing and all possible disputes concerning Slavery under the Federal authority. The two great parties, fearful for the Union, struck hands in making and presenting this as an adjustment, never afterward to be opened, disturbed, or even questioned, and the people accepted it by majorities unknown before. The new President, chosen over an illustrious rival, unequivocally on the ground of greater ability, even if not more reliable purpose to maintain the new treaty inviolate, made haste to justify this expectation when Congress assembled. He said:

"When the grave shall have closed over all who are now endeavoring to meet the obligations of duty, the year 1850 will be recurred to as a period filled with anxiety and apprehension. A successful war has just terminated; peace brought with it a great augmentation of territory. Disturbing questions arose bearing upon the domestic institutions of a portion of the Confederacy, and involving the constitutional rights of the States. But, notwithstanding the differences of opinion and sentiment, in relation to details and specific provisions, the acquiescence of distinguished citizens, whose devotion to the Union can never be doubted, has given renewed vigor to our institutions, and restored a sense of security and repose to the public mind throughout the Confederacy. That this repose is to suffer no shock during my official term, if I have the power to avert it, those who placed me here may be assured."

Hardly, however, had these inspiring sounds died away, throughout a reassured and delighted land, before the national repose was shocked again—shocked, indeed, as it had never before been, and smitten this time by a blow from the very hand that had just released the chords of the national harp from their utterance of that exalted symphony of peace.

Kansas and Nebraska, the long-devoted reservation of labor and Freedom, saved in the agony of national fear in 1820, and saved again in the panic of 1850, were now to be opened by Congress, that the never ending course of seed-time and harvest might begin. The slave capitalists of Missouri, from their own well-assured homes on the eastern banks of their noble river, looked down upon and coveted the fertile prairies of Kansas; while a sudden terror ran through all the capital States, when they saw a seeming certainty that at last they saw a new Labor State would be built on their western border, inevitably fraught, as they said, with a near or remote abolition of Slavery. What could be done? Congress could hardly be expected to intervene directly for their safety so soon after the Compromise of 1850. The labor hive of the Free States was distant, the way new, unknown, and not without perils. Missouri was near and watchful, and held the keys of the gates of Kansas. She might seize the new and smiling Territory by surprise, if only Congress would remove the barrier established in 1820. The conjuncture was favorable. CLAY and WEBSTER, the distinguished citizens whose unquestionable devotion to the Union was manifested by their acquiescence in the compromise of 1850, had gone down already into their honored graves. The Labor States had dismissed many of their representatives here for too great fidelity to Freedom, and too great distrust of the efficacy of that new bond of peace, and had replaced them with partisans who were only timid, but not unwilling. The Democratic President and Congress hesitated, but not long. They revised the last great compromise, and found, with delighted surprise, that it was so far from confirming the law of freedom of 1820 that, on the other hand, it exactly provided for the abrogation of that venerated statute; nay, that the compromise itself actually killed the Missouri law, and devolved on Congress the duty of removing the lifeless letter from the national code. The deed was done. The new enactment not only repealed the Missouri prohibition of Slavery, but it pronounced the people of Kansas and Nebraska perfectly free to establish Freedom or Slavery, and pledged Congress to admit them in due time as States, either of capital or of labor, into the Union. The Whig representatives of the capital States, in an hour of strange bewilderment, concurred; and the Whig Party instantly went down, never to rise again. Democrats seceded, and stood aloof; the country was confounded; and, amid the perplexities of the hour, a Republican Party was seen gathering itself together with much earnestness, but with little show of organization, to rescue, if it were not now too late, the cause of Freedom and Labor, so unexpectedly and grievously imperiled in the Territories of the United States.

I will not linger over the sequel. The popular sovereignty of Kansas proved to be the State sovereignty of Missouri, not only in the persons of the rulers, but even in the letter of an arbitrary and cruel code. The perfect freedom proved to be a hateful and intolerable bondage. From 1855 to 1860, Kansas, sustained and encouraged only by the Republican Party, has been engaged in successive and ever-varying struggles, which have taxed all her virtue, wisdom, moderation, energies and resources, and often even her physical strength and martial courage, to save herself from being betrayed into the Union as a Slave State. Nebraska, though choosing Freedom, is, through the direct exercise of the Executive power, overriding her own will, held as a Slave Territory; and New-Mexico has relapsed voluntarily into the practice of Slavery, from which she had redeemed herself while she yet remained a part of the Mexican Republic. Meantime, the Democratic Party, advancing from the ground of Popular Sovereignty, as far as that ground is from the Ordinance of 1787, now stands on the position that both Territorial Governments and Congress are incompetent to legislate against Slavery in the Territories, while they are not only competent, but are obliged, when it is necessary, to legislate for its protection there.

In this new and extreme position the Democratic Party now masks itself behind the battery of the Supreme Court, as if it were possibly a true construction of the Constitution, that the power of deciding practically forever between Freedom and Slavery in a portion of the continent far exceeding all that is yet organized, should be renounced by Congress, which alone possesses any legislative authority, and should be assumed and exercised by a court which can only take cognizance of the great question collaterally, in a private action between individuals, and which action the Constitution will not suffer the court to entertain, if it involves twenty dollars of money, without the overruling intervention of a jury of twelve good and lawful men of the neighborhood where the litigation arises. The independent, ever-renewed, and ever-recurring representative Parliament, Diet, Congress or Legislature, is the one chief, paramount, essential, indispensable institution in a Republic. Even liberty, guaranteed by organic law, yet if it be held by other tenure than the guardian care of such a representative popular assembly, is but precariously maintained, while Slavery, enforced by an irresponsible judicial tribunal, is the completest possible development of despotism.

Mr. President, did ever the annals of any Government show a more rapid or more complete departure from the wisdom and virtue of its found ers? Did ever the Government of a great empire founded on the rights of human labor, slide away so fast and so far, and moor itself so tenaciously on the basis of capital, and that capital invested in laboring men? Did ever a free representative Legislature, invested with powers so great, and with the guardianship of rights so important, of trusts so sacred, of interests so precious, and of hopes at once so noble and so comprehensive, surrender and renounce them all so unnecessarily, so unwisely, so fatally and so ingloriously? If it be true, as every instinct of our nature, and every precept of political experience teaches us, that

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay,"

then where in Ireland, in Italy, in Poland, or in Hungary, has any ruler prepared for a generous and confiding people disappointments, disasters and calamities equal to those which the Government of the United States holds now suspended over so large a portion of the continent of North America?

Citizens of the United States, in the spirit of this policy, subverted the free Republic of Nicaragua, and opened it to Slavery and the African Slave-trade, and held it in that condition waiting annexation to the United States, until its sovereignty was restored by a combination of sister Republics exposed to the same danger, and apprehensive of similar subversion. Other citizens reopened the foreign Slave-trade in violation of our laws and treaties; and, after a suspension of that shameful traffic for fifty years, savage Africans have been once more landed on our shores and distributed, unreclaimed and with impunity, among our plantations.

For this policy, so far as the Government has sanctioned it, the Democratic Party avows itself responsible. Everywhere complaint against it is denounced, and its opponents proscribed. When Kansas was writhing under the wounds of incipient servile war, because of her resistance, the Democratic Press deridingly said, "Let her bleed." Official integrity has been cause for rebuke and punishment, when it resisted frauds designed to promote the extension of Slavery. Throughout the whole Republic there is not one known dissenter from that policy remaining in place, if within reach of the Executive arm. Nor over the face of the whole world is there to be found one representative of our country who is not an apologist of the extension of Slavery.

It is in America that these things have happened. In the nineteenth century, the era of the world's greatest progress, and while all nations but ourselves have been either abridging or altogether suppressing commerce in men; at the very moment when the Russian serf is emancipated, and the Georgian captive, the Nubian prisoner and the Abyssinian savage are lifted up to freedom by the successor of MOHAMMED. The world, prepossessed in our behalf by our early devotion to the rights of human nature, as no nation ever before engaged its respect and sympathies, asks, in wonder and amazement, what all this demoralization means? It has an excuse better than the world can imagine—better than we are generally conscious of ourselves—a virtuous excuse. We have loved not Freedom so much less, but the Union of our country so much more. We have been made to believe, from time to time, that, in a crisis, both of these precious institutions could not be saved together; and therefore we have, from time to time, surrendered safeguards of freedom to propitiate the loyalty of capital and stay its hands from doing violence to the Union. The true state of the case, however, ought not to be a mystery to ourselves. Prescience, indeed, is not given to statesmen; but we are without excuse when we fail to apprehend the logic of current events. Let parties, or the Government, choose or do what they may, the people of the United States do not prefer the wealth of the few to the liberty of the many, capital to labor, African slaves to white freemen, in the national Territories and in future States. That question has never been sufficiently recognized or acted on by them. The Republican Party embodies the popular protest and reaction against a policy which has been fastened upon the nation by surprise, and which its reason and conscience, concurring with the reason and conscience of mankind, condemn.

The choice of the nation is now between the Democratic Party and the Republican Party. Its principles and policy are, therefore, justly and even necessarily examined. I know of only one policy which it has adopted or avowed, namely: *The saving of the Territories of the United States, if possible, by constitutional and lawful means, from being homes for Slavery and Polygamy.* Who, that considers where this nation exists, of what races it is composed, in what age of the world it acts its part on the public stage, and what are its predominant institutions, customs, habits, and sentiments, doubts that the Republican Party can and will, if unwaveringly faithful to that policy, and just and loyal in all beside, carry it into triumphal success? To doubt is to be uncertain whether civilization can improve or Christianity save mankind.

I may, perhaps, infer, from the necessity of the case, that it will, in all courts and places, stand by the freedom of speech and of the press, and the constitutional rights of freedom everywhere; that will favor the speedy improvement of the public domain by homestead laws, and will encourage mining, manufacture, and internal commerce, with needful connections between the Atlantic and the Pacific States—for all these are important interests of Freedom. For all the rest, the national emergencies, not individual influences, must determine, as society goes on, the policy, and character of the Republican party. Already bearing its part in legislation and in treaties, it feels the necessity of being practical in its care of the national health and life, while it leaves metaphysical speculation to those whose duty it is to cultivate the ennobling science of political philosophy.

But in the midst of these subjects or, rather, before fully reaching them, the Republican party encounters unexpectedly, a new and potential issue—one prior, and therefore paramount to all others, one of national life and death. Just as if so much had not been already conceded; nay, just as if nothing at all had ever been conceded to the interest of capital invested in men, we hear menaces of disunion, louder, more distinct, more emphatic than ever, with the condition annexed that they shall be executed the moment that a Republican Administration, though constitutionally elected, shall assume the Government.

I do not certainly know that the people are prepared to call such an Administration to power. I know only, that through a succession of floods which never greatly excite, and ebbs which never entirely discourage me, the volume of Republicanism rises continually higher and higher. They are probably wise whose apprehensions admonish them that it is already strong enough for effect.

Hitherto the Republican Party has been content with one self-interrogatory—how many votes it can cast? These threats enforce another—has it determination enough to cast them? This latter question touches its spirit and pride. I am quite sure, however, that, as it has hitherto practiced self-denial in so many other forms, it will in this emergency lay aside all impatience of temper, together with all ambition, and will consider these extraordinary declamations seriously, and with a just moderation. It would be a waste of words to demonstrate that they are unconstitutional, and equally idle to show that the responsibility for disunion attempted or effected, must rest not with those who in the exercise of constitutional authority maintain the Government, but with those who unconstitutionally engage in the mad work of subverting it.

What are the excuses for these menaces? They resolve themselves into this, that the Republican Party in the North is hostile to the South. But it already is proved to be a majority in the North; it is, therefore, practically the people of the North. Will it still be the same North that has forborne with you so long and conceded to you so much? Can you justly assume that affection which has been so complying can all at once change to hatred intense and inexorable?

You say that the Republican Party is a sectional one. Is the Democratic Party less sectional? Is it easier for us to bear your sectional sway than for you to bear ours? Is it unreasonable that for once we should alternate? But is the Republican Party sectional? Not unless the Democratic Party is. The Republican Party prevails in the House of Representatives sometimes; the Democratic Party in the Senate always. Which of the two is the most proscriptive? Come, if you will, into the Free States, into the State of New-York, anywhere from Lake Erie to Sag Harbor, among my neighbors in the Owasco Valley, hold your Conventions, nominate your candidates, address the people, submit to them fully, earnestly, eloquently, all your complaints and grievances of Northern disloyalty, oppression, perfidy; keep nothing back, speak just as freely and as loudly there as you do here; you will have hospitable welcomes and appreciating audiences, with ballot-boxes open for all the votes you can win. Are you less sectional than this? Extend to us the same privileges, and I will engage that you will very soon have in the South as many Republicans as we have Democrats in the North. There is, however, a better test of nationality than the accidental location of parties. Our policy of labor in the Territories was not sectional in the first forty years of the Republic. Its nature inheres. It will be national again, during the third forty years, and forever afterward. It is not wise and beneficent for us alone, or injurious to you alone. Its effects are equal, and the same for us all.

You accuse the Republican Party of ulterior and secret designs. How can a party that counts its votes in this land of free speech and free press by the hundreds of thousands have any secret designs? Who is the conjurer, and where are the hidden springs by which he can control its uncongregated and widely-dispersed masses and direct them to objects unseen and purposes unavowed? But what are these hidden purposes? You name only one. That one is to introduce negro equality among you. Suppose we had the power to change your social system, what warrant have you for supposing that we should carry negro equality among you? We know, and we will show you, if you will only give heed, that what our system of labor works out, wherever it works out anything, is the equality of white men. The laborer in the Free States, no matter how humble his occupation, is a white man, and he is politically the equal of his employer. Eighteen of our thirty-three States are Free-labor States. There they are: Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowo, California and Oregon. I do not array them in contrast with the capital States. I am no assailant of States. All of the States are parcels of my own country—the best of them not so wise and great as I am sure it will hereafter be; the State least developed and perfected among them all is wiser and better than any Foreign State I know. Is it then in any, and in which, of the States I have named that negro equality offends the white man's pride? Throughout the wide world, where is the State where class and caste are so utterly extinguiscd as they are in each and every one of them? Let the European immigrant, who avoids the African as if his skin exhaled contagion, answer. You find him always in the State where labor is ever free. Did WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and HENRY, when they implored you to relinquish your system and accept the one we have adopted, propose to sink you down to the level of the African, or was it their desire to exalt all white men to a common political elevation?

But we do not seek to force, or even to intrude, our system on you. We are excluded justly, wisely and contentedly from all political power and responsibility in your capital States. You are sovereigns on the subject of Slavery within your own borders, as we are on the same subject within our borders. It is well and wisely so arranged. Use your authority to maintain what system you please. We are not distrustful of the result. We have wisely, as we think, exercised ours to protect and perfect the manhood of the members of the State. The whole sovereignty upon domestic concerns within the Union is divided between us by unmistakable boundaries. You have your fifteen distinct parts; we eighteen parts, equally distinct. Each must be maintained in order that the whole may be preserved. If ours shall be assailed, within or without, by any enemy, or for any cause, and we shall have need, we shall expect you to defend it. If yours shall be so assailed, in the emergency, no matter what the cause or the pretext, or who the foe, we shall defend your sovereignty as the equivalent of our own. We cannot, indeed, accept your system of capital or its ethics. That would be to surrender and subvert our own, which we esteem to be better. Besides, if we could, what need for any division into States at all? You are equally at liberty to reject our system and its ethics, and to maintain the superiority of your own by all the forces of persuasion and argument. We must, indeed, mutually discuss both systems. Especially must we discuss them since we have to decide as a nation which of the two we ought to ingraft on the new and future States growing up in the great public domain. Discussion, then, being unavoidable, what could be more wise than to conduct it with mutual toleration and in a fraternal spirit.

You complain that Republicans discourse too boldly and directly, when they express with confidence their belief that the system of labor will, in the end, be universally accepted by the capital States, acting for themselves, and in conformity with their own Constitutions, while they sanction too unreservedly books designed to advocate emancipation. But surely you can hardly expect the Federal Government or the political parties of the nation to maintain a censorship of the Press or of debate. The theory of our system is, that error of opinion may in all cases safely be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it. Will it be claimed that more of moderation and tenderness in debate are exhibited on your side of the great argument than our own? We all learned our polemics, as well as our principles, from a common master. We are sure that we do not, on our side, exceed his lessons and example. THOMAS JEFFERSON addressed Dr. PRICE, an Englishman, concerning his treatise on emancipation in America, in this fashion:

"Southward of the Chesapeake, your book will find but few readers concurring with it in sentiment on the subject of Slavery. From the mouth to the head of the Chesapeake, the bulk of the people will approve it in theory, and it will find a respectable minority ready to adopt it in practice; a minority which, for weight, and worth of character, preponderates against the greater number who have not the courage to divest their families of a property which, however, keeps their consciences unquiet. Northward of the Chesapeake you may find here and there an opponent to your doctrine as you may find here and there a robber or a murderer; but in no great number." * * * * "This [Virginia] is the next State to which we may turn our eyes for the interesting spectacle of justice in conflict with avarice and oppression—a conflict where the sacred side is gaining daily new recruits from the influx into office of young men, grown and growing up." * * * * "Be not, then, discouraged. What you have written will do a great deal of good; and could you still trouble yourself about our welfare, no man is more able to help the laboring side."

You see, Sir, that whether we go for or against Slavery anywhere, we must follow Southern guides. You may change your pilots with the winds or the currents; but we, whose nativity, reckoned under the North Star, has rendered us somewhat superstitious, must be excused for constancy in following the guidance of those who framed the national ship and gave us the chart for its noble voyage.

A profound respect and friendly regard for the Vice-President of the United States has induced me to weigh carefully the testimony he has given on the subject of the hostility against the South imputed to the Republican Party, as derived from the relations of the representatives of the two parties at this capital. He says that he has seen here in the representatives of the lower Southern States a most resolute and earnest spirit of resistance to the Republican Party; that he perceives a sensible loss of that spirit of brotherhood and that feeling of loyalty, together with that love for a common country, which are at last the surest cement of the Union; so that, in the present unhappy condition of affairs, he is almost tempted to exclaim, that we are dissolving week by week, and month by month; that the threads are gradually fretting themselves asunder; and a stranger might suppose that the Executive of the United States was the President of two hostile Republics. It is not for me to raise a doubt upon the correctness of this dark picture, so far as the Southern groups upon the canvas are concerned, but I must be indulged in the opinion that I can pronounce as accurately concerning the Northern or Republican representatives here as any one. I know their public haunts and their private ways. We are not a hostile Republic, or representatives of one. We confer together, but only as the organs of every party do, and must do in a political system which obliges us to act sometimes as partisans, while it requires us always to be patriots and statesmen. Differences of opinion, even on the subject of Slavery, with us are political, not social or personal differences. There is not one disunionist or disloyalist among us all. We are altogether unconscious of any process of dissolution going on among or around us. We have never been more patient, and never loved the representatives of other sections more, than now. We bear the same testimony for the people around us here, who, though in the very centre where the bolt of disunion must fall first and be most fearful in its effects, seem never less disturbed than now. We bear the same testimony for all the districts and States we represent. The people of the North are not enemies but friends and brethren of the South, faithful and true as in the days when death has dealt his arrows promiscuously among them on common battle-fields of freedom.

We will not suffer ourselves here to dwell on any evidences of a different temper in the South; but we shall be content with expressing our belief that hostility that is not designedly provoked, and that cannot provoke retaliation, is an anomaly that must be traced to casual excitements, which cannot perpetuate alienation.

A canvass for a Presidential election, in some respects more important, perhaps, than any since 1800, has recently begun. The House of Representatives was to be organized by a majority, while no party could cast more than a plurality of votes. The gloom of the late tragedy in Virginia rested on the Capitol from the day when Congress assembled. While the two great political parties were peacefully, lawfully, and constitutionally, though zealously, conducting the great national issue between free labor and capital labor for the Territories to its proper solution, through the trials of the ballot, operating directly or indirectly on the various departments of the Government, a band of exceptional men, contemptuous equally of that great question and of the parties to the controversy, and impatient of the constitutional system which confines the citizens of every State to political action by suffrage in organized parties within their own borders, inspired by an enthusiasm peculiar to themselves, and exasperated by grievances and wrongs that some of them had suffered by inroads of armed propagandists of Slavery in Kansas, unlawful as their own retaliation was, attempted to subvert Slavery in Virginia by conspiracy, ambush, invasion, and force. The method we have adopted, of appealing to the reason and judgment of the people, to be pronounced by suffrage, is the only one by which free government can be maintained anywhere, and the only one as yet devised which is in harmony with the spirit of the Christian religion. While generous and charitable natures will probably concede that JOHN BROWN and his associates acted on earnest though fatally erroneous convictions, yet all good citizens will nevertheless agree that this attempt to execute an unlawful purpose in Virginia by invasion, involving servile war, was an act of sedition and treason, and criminal to just the extent that it affected the public peace, and was destructive of human happiness and human life. It is a painful reflection that, after so long an experience of the beneficent working of our system as we have enjoyed, we have had these new illustrations in Kansas and Virginia of the existence among us of a class of men so misguided and so desperate as to seek to enforce their peculiar principles by the sword, drawing after it a need for the further illustration by their punishment of that great moral truth, especially applicable in a republic, that they who take up the sword as a weapon of controversy shall perish by the sword. In the latter case, the lamented deaths of so many citizens slain from an ambush and by surprise—all the more lamentable because they were innocent victims of a frenzy kindled without their agency, in far distant fires—the deaths even of the offenders themselves, pitiable, although necessary and just, because they acted under delirium, which blinded their judgments to the real nature of their criminal enterprise; the alarm and consternation naturally awakened throughout the country, exciting for the moment the fear that our whole system, with all its securities for life and liberty, was coming to an end—a fear none the more endurable because continually aggravated by new chimeras to which the great leading event lent an air of probability; surely all these constituted a sum of public misery which ought to have satisfied the most morbid appetite for social horrors. But, as in the case of the gunpowder plot, and the Salem witchcraft, and the New-York colonial negro plot, so now; the original actors were swiftly followed by another and kindred class, who sought to prolong and widen the public distress by attempting to direct the indignation which it had excited against parties guiltless equally of complicity and of sympathy with the offenders.

Posterity will decide in all the recent cases where political responsibility for public disasters must fall; and posterity will give little heed to our instructions. It was not until the gloomy reign of DOMITIAN had ended, and liberty and virtue had found assured refuge under the sway of the milder NERVA, that the historian arose whose narrative of that period of tyranny and terror has been accepted by mankind.

The Republican Party being thus vindicated against the charge of hostility to the South, which has been offered in excuse for the menaces of unconstitutional resistance in the event of its success, I feel well assured that it will sustain me in meeting them in the spirit of the defender of the English Commonwealth:

"Surely they that shall boast as we do to be a free nation, and having the power, shall not also have the courage, to remove constitutionally every Governor, whether he be the supreme or subordinate, may please their fancy with a ridiculous and painted freedom, fit to cozen babies, but are, indeed, under tyranny and servitude, as wanting that power, which is the root and source of all liberty, to dispose of and economize in the land which God hath given them, as members of family in their own home and free inheritance. Without which natural and essential power of a free nation, though bearing high their heads, they can, in due esteem, be thought no better than slaves and vassals born in the tenure and occupation of another inheriting lord whose government, though not illegal or intolerable, hangs on them as a lordly scourge, not as a free government."

The Republican Party knows, as the whole country will ultimately come to understand, that the noblest objects of national life must perish, if that life itself shall be lost, and therefore it will accept the issue tendered. It will take up the word Union, which others are so willing to renounce, and, combining it with that other glorious thought, Liberty, which has been its inspiration so long, it will move firmly onward, with the motto inscribed on its banner, "UNION and LIBERTY, come what may, in victory as in defeat, in power as out of power, now and forever."

If the Republican Party maintain the Union, who and what party is to assail it? Only the Democratic Party, for there is no other. Will the Democratic Party take up the assault? The menaces of disunion are made, though not in its name, yet in its behalf. It must avow or disavow them. Its silence, thus far, is portentous, but is not alarming. The effect of the intimidation, if successful, would be to continue the rule of the Democratic Party, though a minority, by terror. It certainly ought to need no more than this to secure the success of the Republican Party. If, indeed, the time has come when the Democratic Party must rule by terror, instead of ruling through conceded public confidence, then it is quite certain that it cannot be dismissed from power too soon. Ruling on that odious principle, it could not long save either the Constitution or public liberty. But I shall not believe the Democratic Party will consent to stand in this position, though it does, through the action of its representatives, seem to cover and sustain those who threaten disunion. I know the Democracy of the North. I know them now in their waning strength. I do not know a possible disunionist among them all. I believe they will be as faithful to the Union now as they were in the by-gone days when their ranks were full, and their challenge to the combat was always the war-cry of victory. But, if it shall prove otherwise, then the world will all the sooner know that every party in this country must stand on Union ground; that the American people will sustain no party that is not capable of making a sacrifice of its ambition on the altar of the

...ground here and elsewhere, that these hasty ... of disunion are so unnatural that they ... will find no hand to execute them. We are of ... race, language, liberty, and faith; engaged, ... by varied industry; but even that industry, ... diversified, brings us into more intimate relations with each other than any other people, however homogeneous and though living under a confederated Government, ever maintained. We ... English throughout, if one joint of our Federal ... frame is smitten, while it is certain that a part ... severed must perish. You may refine as you please about the structure of the Government, and say that it is a compact, and that a breach, by one of the States or by Congress, of any one article, absolves all the members from allegiance, and that the States may separate when they have, or fancy they have, cause for war. But once try to subvert it, and you will find that it is a Government of the whole people—as individuals, as well as a compact of States; that every individual member of the body-politic is conscious of his interest and power in it, and knows that he will be helpless, powerless, hopeless, when it shall have gone down. Mankind have a natural right, a natural instinct, and a natural capacity for self-government; and when, as here, they are sufficiently trained by culture, they will and must have self-government, and no other. The framers of our Constitution, with a wisdom that surpassed all previous understanding among men, adapted it to those inherent elements of human nature. He strangely, blindly misunderstands the anatomy of the great system, who thinks that its only bonds, or even its strongest ligaments, are the written compact or even the multiplied and thoroughly ramified roads and thoroughfares of trade, commerce and social intercourse. These are strong indeed, but its chiefest instruments of cohesion—those which render it inseparable and indivisible—are the millions of fibres of millions of contented, happy human hearts, binding by their affections, their ambitions and their best hopes equally the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the wise and unwise, the learned and the untutored, even the good and the bad, to a Government, the first, the last and the only such one that has ever existed, which takes equal heed always of their wants, their wishes and their opinions; and appeals to them all, individually, once in a year, or in two years, or at least in four years, for their expressed consent and renewal, without which it must cease. No, go where you will, and ... what class you may, with commissions ... your fatal service in one hand, and ... bounty counted by the hundred or the ... pieces of silver in the other, a ... resisters will rise up for every recruit ... engage. On the banks equally of the St. ... and of the Rio Grande, on the Atlantic ... Pacific coasts, on the shores of the Gulf ... and in the dells of the Rocky Mountains, ... the fishermen on the banks of Newfoundland, the weavers and spinners of Massachusetts, ... of New-York, the miners of Penn... Pike's Peak and California, the wheat-... of Indiana, the cotton and the sugar ... on the Mississippi, among the voluntary ... from every other land not less than the ... born, the Christian and the Jew, among the ... on the prairies, the contumacious Mor... in Deseret, the Africans free, the Africans ...bondage, the inmates of hospitals and almshouses, and even the criminals in the penitentiaries, rehearse the story of your wrongs and their ... never so eloquently and never so mournfully, ... appeal to them to rise. They will ask you, ... this all?" "Are you more just than WASHINGTON, wiser than HAMILTON, more humane than JEFFERSON?" "What new form of government or of union have you the power to establish, or even the cunning to devise, that will be more just, more safe, more free, more gentle, more beneficent, or more glorious than this?" And by these simple interrogatories you will be silenced and confounded.

Mr. President, we are perpetually forgetting this subtle and complex, yet obvious and natural, mechanism of our Constitution; and because we do forget it, we are continually wondering how it is that a Confederacy of thirty and more States, covering regions so vast, and regulating interests so various of so many millions of men, constituted and conditioned so diversely, works right on. We are continually looking to see it stop and stand still, or fall suddenly into pieces. But, in truth, it will not stop; it cannot stop; it was made not to stop, but to keep in motion—in motion always, and without force. For my own part, as this wonderful machine, when it had newly come from the hands of its almost divine inventors, was the admiration of my earlier years, although it was then but imperfectly known abroad, so now, when it forms the central figure in the economy of the world's civilization, and the best sympathies of mankind favor its continuance, I expect that it will stand and work right on, until men shall fear its failure no more than we now apprehend that the sun will cease to hold its eternal place in the heavens.

Nevertheless, I do not expect to see this purely popular, though majestic, system always working on unattended by the presence and exhibition of human temper and human passions. That would be to expect to enjoy rewards, benefits and blessings, without labor, care and watchfulness—an expectation contrary to divine appointment. These are the discipline of the American citizen, and he must inure himself to it. When, as now, a great policy fastened upon the country through its doubts and fears, confirmed by its habits, and strengthened by personal interests and ambitions, is to be relaxed and changed, in order that the nation may have its just and natural and free developments, then, indeed, all the winds of controversy are let loose upon us from all points of the political compass, we see objects and men only through hazes, mists, and doubtful and lurid lights. The earth seems to be heaving under our feet, and the pillars of the noble fabric that protects us, to be trembling before our eyes. But the appointed end of all this ... comes at last, and always seasonably; ... tumults of the people subside; the country be... calm once more; and then we find that ... our senses have been disturbed, and that they ... betrayed us. The earth is firm as always before, and the wonderful structure, for whose safety we have feared so anxiously, now more firmly ... than ever, still stands unmoved, enduring ... immovable.

Sunday Liquor Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I must beg the favor of a little space in your columns, for a reply to "Justitia," who, in a recent issue of the Times, argues at some length in favor of suppressing the sale of poisonous liquors specially on Sundays. I cannot see the force of his argument or the justice of his conclusion.

The queston he says, is: "Whether a traffic prosecuted on *all* days against law, shall surrender the clutch it has had on *one* day of seven." I deny that this is properly the question at issue; but rather, whether this unlawful traffic shall be given up on every day of the week. If the law for bidding the sale of alcoholic liquors, except upon certain specified conditions, is one worthy of being enforced on one day of the week, it must be on all; and if the officers of the law are able to suppress the illegal sale on Sunday, they certainly can on Monday and every other day of the week. Why should we say to the lawless rumseller, "You shall surrender your clutch on one-seventh of your ill-gotten gains," any more than to the thief or highway robber?

"Justitia" promises us that if good citizens will "stand by our slandered Sabbath Committee" the "vampyre" will be "dislodged from the throat of our prostrate City," one day in seven. Merciful heavens! has it come to this, that, instead of having our laws enforced impartially by our Police and civil authorities each and every day of the week, we must look to a sort of "Vigilance Committee" for aid, in order to have them duly enforced one-seventh part of the time!

No stronger argument against Sunday liquor-laws can be given than that your correspondent makes, when he says, very truly, of the liquor-dealers: "*If they are licensed*, they are subjected to *another* statute against selling liquors on Sunday, that of 1857; whereas, if they defy the laws on all days of the week, without license, they avoid the stringent provisions of that act against Sunday sales." Here is a virtual premium offered to the liquor-dealers to ramp all our laws on this subject under foot; and it is impossible to frame a Sunday liquor-law which shall not operate thus disastrously, as I firmly believe. Their principle is bad. If rum and wine are poisons on Sunday, they are surely so on Monday and on Saturday. If we need to have their sale utterly suppressed, in order that the community may be free from rowdyism and crime on the first day of the week, we ought to have the same protection on the second and the seventh.

In closing, Mr. Editor, I must express my sincere conviction, that those who propose to suppress the illegal vending of poison on one special day of the week are not wise, though they may be well-meaning.

TEMPERANTIA.

THE TEXAN COMMISSION TO THE RIO GRANDE.—The Governor of Texas has received the report of the Commission he sent to the Rio Grande to investigate the causes of the insurrection and invasion led by Cortinas. The *Civilian* of Feb. 17 says:

The Governor transmitted the result to the President by special telegraph, and formally notified the General Government that unless immediate steps are taken for the efficient protection of our frontier from Mexican invasion, Texas will take steps, not only to repel these invasions, but to prevent their recurrence. In the meantime, we have reason to believe that measures are in progress, both in and out of Texas, to organize such a force as will not only protect our own borders, but afford some such 'protectorate' to Mexico as the anarchical condition of that country requires."

The Commission reports that quiet cannot be restored without a partial occupation of Mexico.

NEW BOOKS.

LECTURES ON THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. By GEORGE P. MARSH. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER.

JOHN LYLY, writing the epistle dedicatory to his famous Euphues, nearly three hundred years ago, said, "It is a world to see howe Englishmen desire to heare finer speech than theyr language will allow," adding, as if conscious of the sins of extravagance in phraseology into which an attempt to gratify that desire had led him, "but I let passe theyr finenesse, which can no way excuse my folly." It is, perhaps, with the intention of conveying a like reproach that the author of this volume has placed upon his title-page the motto "What! crave ye wine, and have Nilus to drink of?" Be this as it may, the one great result, if not the main purpose of his work, is the showing how great is the wealth, the strength, and the beauty of the English language in its purity. In the introductory lecture, indeed, he speaks of the series as but preparatory to a course upon the English tongue. But the course so prepared would be a complete, systematic and profound examination of the entire field of English philology, which, comparatively underworked as it yet is, stretches out too broadly and lies too far away from the beaten track of daily life for a man so well acquainted with the world as Mr. MARSH, to seek companions in it, except among the few who, like himself, have the taste, the learning, and the opportunity for its cultivation. These lectures are addressed, and we add at once, well adapted to the many. Not the foolish and the idle many, but the intelligent and the thoughtful, who, however small their comparative numbers must ever be, form in this country, we are happy to believe, a larger proportion of the whole public than in any other. To the people of such a country the study of its language, for the purpose of acquiring the fullest comprehension of its genius and its capacity, would seem to have peculiar attractions. Indeed, it appears almost a necessity, while we continue to assume the varied functions which Mr. MARSH, with that sly humor which occasionally enlivens his page, attributes to us. "Every man among us," he says, "is a divine, a statesman, a physician and a lawyer to himself, as well as a counselor to his neighbors, on all the interests involved in the sciences appropriately belonging to those professions." We all read books, magazines, newspapers; all attend learned lectures; and too many of us, indeed, write the one and deliver the other." Among the too many of us who are thus superfluous, however, the most jealous criticism could not place Mr. MARSH; for we do not remember to have read a work of this kind which conveyed more unmistakeably the impression, not only of the entire competence of its author, but of his possession of a rich reserved fund of knowledge and of intellectual resource. How few men now-a days write a book into which they do not appear to have put all they know, to the last scrap, upon its subject!—to say nothing of somewhat that they do not know.

In the space to which we must limit this notice we cannot make a detailed examination of a volume of seven hundred pages, upon a subject like language, which requires at once nicety and minuteness of treatment and copiousness of illustration. We can but consider certain detached passages, which may be regarded as fair representatives of the style of the whole work. One of the most admirable characteristics of the book is its union of subtlety, sterling good sense and learning. All these are shown in the view which the author takes of the comparative worth of etymology, and in the illustration which he gives of his opinion. He justly regards the study of the derivation of words which are used in their simple form and literal sense as of little use in aiding us to form a just conception of their meaning; but holds the opposite opinion in regard to those which are compounds, or used in a figurative sense. Thus the information that *purple* is an Anglicised form of the Latin *purpureus*, conveys to the mind but a barren fact. So the derivation of *precipitate* from *præceps* is of no real consequence; but when the student goes forward, and learns that *præceps* itself is from *præ*, before, and *caput*, the head, and that consequently *precipitate* means headforemost, and useful knowledge is acquired, and thought is stimulated. The emptiness of such etymology as our ordinary dictionaries furnish is illustrated by tracing the history of the word grain as applied to color, and comparing the fruits of this study of the word with the bald, and, in great part erroneous statements made with regard to it by a celebrated lexicographer. Starting from the line in "Il Penseroso," in which MILTON describes Melancholy as clad "all in a robe of darkest grain," Mr. MARSH, in one of the most subtle and variously learned passages of verbal criticism that we remember to have read, not only shows the origin of its use to express a peculiar color, but follows it through its changes of signification, and exhibits it as beautifying, lighting up, and strengthening passages of various eminent authors, which do not convey to those who are without the information imparted by Mr. MARSH the idea which their authors intended them to express. The discourse upon this single word is a little essay in itself, enriched with a variety of knowledge in language, in literature, and even in the dyer's art, that lend it interest and instructiveness which the reader might (but should not be) surprised to find in a philological disquisition.

Typical and equally admirable in another way, is a passage in which Mr. MARSH makes onslaught upon an awkward neologism, which we hope is not so firmly settled in the popular speech but that it may be put to flight by a proper distribution and use of this volume. The phrase in question is what Mr. MARSH designates as "the continuing present of the passive voice," examples of which are such expressions as "the house *is being built*," for "the house is building," and "the song *was being sung*," for "the song was singing." This is shown to be as unidiomatic and logically nonsensical, as we must all admit that it is clumsy. It is the egg hatched from a mare's nest found by some purist among the grammarians, who thought that he had discovered that English-speaking folk had for hundreds of years been saying that houses builded themselves, and songs sang themselves; when in fact the word which he thought was a participle was a verbal noun, and the phrase "the house is building" is merely a contraction of "the house is *a building*," in which *a* is itself a contraction of *in* or *on*. The dropping of the *a* was a part of the work of that much over-praised "Augustan age" of our literature, which did so much to cramp the freedom and enfeeble the power of the English language. There are still some men—not old ones either—who say a-going, a-doing, a-building, a-singing, and the like. Let them take comfort to their souls, from Mr. MARSH's book, and hold on to the fine old idiom. There is no purer English.

We are not sure that Mr. MARSH would entirely accord with our judgment of the influence which the age of Queen ANNE exerted upon our language; but he leaves us in no doubt as to what he thinks to have been the golden age of English literature, not less linguistically than intellectually. It is the age of ELIZABETH, which he, with other scholars, regards as extending from about 1575 to about 1625. It is for the noble and manly utterance of that day that he does manful battle. His chapter upon the English Bible is one of the most interesting in a volume in which there are many which deserve that epithet. There may be within the same compass an equally complete and intelligent appreciation of that priceless treasure to our race, but we have never met with it. Mr. MARSH traces the growth of the translation from WYCLIFFE and TYNDAL to the King JAMES version, and shows how it was that the latter became so grand and so complete an expression of the spirit as well as the letter of the Scriptures, and how, although it is written in a religious dialect which is not, and never was, the language of every-day life, it has yet been always familiar to the English people. We rejoice in the opinion of one so competent as he is to pronounce judgment upon this question, that if any body of scholars of competent Greek and Hebrew learning were to undertake, not a version of the existing version, but a new translation, founded on the principle of employing the current phraseology of the day, it would be found *much less intelligible to the mass of English-speaking people than the standard version at this moment is.*

Our illustrations of the character of Mr. MARSH's work have been necessarily chosen from passages which seemed best suited to the comprehension and the taste of the general reader. But the seeker after learning will find enough of it in these lectures. It is not paraded—not flung about like rubbish—not hidden with mock modesty; but rated at its real worth, and brought forward with an unpretending confidence, and a deference to the knowledge and the opinions of other scholars which doubles its seeming value. Indeed, the wide range and the thoroughness of Mr. MARSH's linguistic acquirements would alone give him facilities in the treatment of his subject which we believe are almost peculiar to him among English philologers. He has equals, doubtless, and perhaps superiors, in special departments; but we venture to say that the numbers of those who possess his knowledge of the Scandinavian, the Teutonic and the Romanel languages are so few as to leave him almost without a rival. But to his scholarship he adds a fineness of perception and a calm judicial temper, which fit him eminently for philological investigation. He is not run away with by pet notions. He is not ashamed to own that there are limits to his knowledge, and that there are bounds beyond which he dare not let conjecture pass. He works not in the spirit of a mere word-monger, but as a man who lives among his fellows, feels with them, and is of his age. The sum of his qualifications is large, their character singularly varied; and the result of his labors must be regarded with admiration by all English scholars, and with pride by the American branch of that gentle brotherhood. We shall be disappointed if these lectures do not prove the means of making a systematic study of the English language an essential part of the American Collegiate course hereafter.

LONDON TOWN-TALK.

The Latest of the Earls—A Virtuous Magistrate—Literary Gossip.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1860.

Lord WARD, the wealthy and eccentric nobleman, has been created Earl of Dudley. This has led to an expression of disgust on the part of sundry newspapers. "Why," said they, "should this honor be conferred upon such a man simply because he is rich? What has he done? What merit has he evinced? He is a patron of picture-dealers, both foreign and British, it is true. He took some provisions in a steamer which he chartered to the Crimea. He is a proprietor, to a considerable extent, of the Italian Opera, commonly called Her Majesty's Theatre. He has taken some interest in Mechanics' Institutes, and that sort of thing, and he is chairman of Quarter Sessions, we believe. But all this does not constitute a claim for an Earldom. It is his money, his coal-mines—it is base mammon and lucre which have gained him this distinction." Most true, worthy scribes! But why this virtuous astonishment? Of course it is his money. Is that anything new in England? Come hither, you wretched Whig, and tell me, if you dare, that anything save Baron ROTHSCHILD's millions gained the advocacy of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, as to Jewish disabilities. But for that, would not the shield of brawn of Wamba have still been triumphantly flourished in the Israelitish face? Have not British lords and legislators been content to pocket their Christianity, utterly awed and fascinated by the Hebrew's fabulous wealth? If BOPPAGEE BHOWAGEE were domesticated over here, as a family representative of twenty millions of pounds sterling, would not Liberal Lords and Commons be found each session to combat prejudices against Brahmin or Parsee legislation for Great Britain? Of course they would!

The journalists have opened upon Lord WARD's promotion because they wanted something to write about, which is just the reason why I am honoring him with a passing notice in this letter. Was not Lord OVERSTONE a mere rich man? Why quarrel with anything so preëminently British as to honor, cherish, adore and reward wealth in whatever shape it may appear? The fact is, that the chief ambition of Lord WARD's small life has been to attain this Earldom, and he has consistently supported PALMERSTON and his party. Lord WARD is the son of the queer old Lord DUDLEY and WARD by his cook, whom he called to the Upper from the Lower House—*i. e.*, to the parlor from the kitchen. This old fellow, with the double-barreled title, was rather mad, and one of his peculiarities was to talk to himself aloud, in a manner that often had a ludicrous effect. For instance, he would say: "Good morning, my dear Sir, (or Madame,) I am delighted to see you"—then to himself, but audibly, "The old fool, I wish you would not come here." On one occasion he crossed over to SIDNEY SMITH in the street, and after passing some compliments, said to himself: "Great rascal—great scoundrel—gave me no toast to my asparagus yesterday, at dinner." Upon which the witty parson made the remark, that after all, it could only be said of him that DUDLEY was speaking to WARD.

The present Earl of DUDLEY may cut Lord WARD altogether if he likes, and hold no manner of conversation with him. If all be true that is said of the private career of the latter, the sooner and the more completely the former does so the better for the British Peerage.

Lord WARD, as a young man, was probably the best looking Peer in England. He is six feet two inches in stature, with a splendid *chevelure*, which occupies him full two hours a day to arrange. His chief physical defect was, that he had thin legs. His Lordship was always weak on the pins, which some wicked persons might say was intended to counterbalance considerable weakness at the other extremity. Lord WARD has really good natural abilities; but enormous wealth and consequent indulgence have spoiled him. *Il magnifico* Lord WARD, as the Duke of DAVONSHIRE used to call him, is probably one of the most frivolous and unhappy men in the world, with just sufficient knowledge and occasional ambition to make him feel the utter waste of his opportunities and uselessness of his existence. He is fluent and has a retentive memory. He dabbles in the fine arts, and has tried hard to cultivate the naturally bad organ of his voice with the aid of the best professors. This is probably the greatest and most continuous exertion ever made by this child of fortune, born with a golden spoon in his mouth. But even Signor MARRAS could not modulate the peacock's scream. With regard to women, what can I say? Were I to commence the list of his liasons, or repeat a fiftieth part of the stories told of his follies, I should incur the danger of being lost in a quagmire of unclean talk. [Of his meanness and munificence there are about an equal number of stories told. Of his imputed seductions and desertions I should be sorry to give even a bare catalogue. On the mysterious events of his most unfortunate marriage I should not like to dwell. He married the beautiful Miss DUNDURG, who was said to be forced into the match by her father, although devotedly attached to Lord ——. Within six months of the marriage she died. An estrangement took place almost immediately after this ill-starred "union," which was attributed to a sudden discovery at a ball, followed by the revelations of a broken escritoire.

Lord WARD will give £1,000 for a Christmas tree; but refuse to expend a penny on some occasions of more importance. He will weep himself limp in a tempest of vain regret now and then, and in a fit of enthusiasm determine to make a brilliant speech in the House of Lords, which however remains part of what Mr. MONCKTON MILNES calls an "unspoken dialogue." He patronizes archery meetings all over Great Britain; but has hitherto eschewed rifles. Probably like Hotspur's "certain Lord," he does not approve of gunpowder. It is true that he went to the Crimea, after ordering unlimited batteries of pheasants, hares and partridges in his preserves, and took out a cargo of potted game for our starving army! He appeared once near the trenches in a deputy lieutenant's or militia uniform, but his stay was limited and his return sudden. In youth he is said to have lost much at play. He is a fine billiard player, but a bad rider, partly on account of the faulty construction of his lordly legs. He is in the receipt at present of about £400,000 a year, chiefly from coal mines, and yet is said to be in want of money. Poor man!

Sir ROBERT CARDEN, that fallen magisterial angel, who has condemned many a shivering orphan to a felon's cell, and on whom I bestowed a passing meed of admiration in my last, is let down gentlier and gentlier still by his amiable kinsman WALTER, in the London *Times*. The City of Gloucester is painted as a city of utter corruption and venality, only deserving to be burnt. But the virtuous CARDEN, who looked the other way when he gave checks for £500 without even a feeling of curiosity as to their appliance, the high-minded Sir ROBERT, patron of the shoe-black brigade, he is [illegible] the Pharisee of old [illegible] with Gloster, distra[illegible] simulate that the man [illegible] keepers with his gold [illegible] of reproof! Briefless Mr. [illegible] Commissioners could not [illegible] ful. As for me, I would pet [illegible] but transport the Ex-Lord Mayor [illegible] thing like this is done the moral [illegible] tions will never be purged.

The Chevalier WIKOFF, your pu[illegible] temporary's clever vagabond, familiar friend and correspondent, has duly anounced in [illegible] ry's columns, that he, the Chevalier, is [illegible] ed, needed, hungered and thirsted for [illegible] Fashion cannot dispense with him, any [illegible] and rowdyism pines for its ancient instructor. [illegible] of philosophic, professorial scampishness, is [illegible] vacant. The Bowery and the Broadway alike [illegible] So he, the Chevalier, thinks and writes. He must be confessed to be one of the most fortunate of men. Through life his object has been to acquire a character which most men would shrink from, and he has been eminently successful But what do you think, now? He has given out here, in London, that he *has never been in China at all*, and, for once, I am disposed to believe him. He assumes credit for cleverness in having escaped the horse-box business. He says he has been some time at Rouen, and as far as Malta, and boasted how he should impose upon the credulous New-Yorkers on his return. You have, however got him among you now, and I wish you joy of it.

The late Mr. WRIGHT, a popular low comedian of the Adelphi Theatre, got into the habit latterly of indulging in much of that which is technically termed "gag." He would interpolate all kinds of observations of his own, chiefly addressed to the gallery. These remarks were generally of the most familiar, vulgar, and almost impertinent nature. With a grimace, he would say, "What do you think of it up there—eh? Who stole the goose?—Walker! Lives there a man with soul so dead, as to like boiled rabbits without onions?—If so, speak, for Brutus was an honorable man. How are your natural parients?" Roars of ready, and indeed often anticipatory, laughter greeted this favorite of "plebs," of whom it might truly be said:

"Whom the *gods* love die young."

It is precisely in this style that Mr. THACKERAY now chooses to write, and thinks the public must endure it. If they do, they are easily imposed upon indeed. Look at "Lovel, the Widower;" in the first two numbers of the *Cornhill Magazine*. Was there ever such desultory, impertinent trash?

The disgraceful Puseyite riots of St. George's-in the-East continue, and the scenes in the church on Sunday resemble a riot at "Bartlemy Fair." The clergyman, Mr. KING, has expressed his fond wish, that the Police should be on the look-out outside the church just before service, and take into custody, on suspicion, all persons likely to cause a disturbance of the peace. Upon this, it was happily suggested that the reverend Mr. KING should himself be the first person captured, and that such a course would very much contribute towards restoring peace.

One of the new paddle steamships of the Galway line, built by Messrs. PALMER, of Newcastle, will be ready to be launched in a week or two. Mr. WIRE, the manager, and the Irish Directors of the line, have just been to see the ships in course of construction, and are highly delighted with the progress made. When these vessels shall be running across the Atlantic, there must be no tampering with the electric telegraph at Halifax or elsewhere, and then we shall see how soon news may arrive from all parts of the United States to Great Britain.

CENTRAL ITALY.

Difficulties of the Tuscan Government—Reactionary Agitation—Abolition of Punishment by Death—Varieties.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Feb. 4, 1860.

The "Royal Government" of Tuscany, as the present provisional organization calls itself, has indeed a difficult path before as well as behind it. The wisdom of its general course, up to the present moment, and the powerful support which the people have afforded it, have preserved the country from anarchy within, and encroachment from without. For, had the people of Tuscany shown themselves less capable of self-government, no great power would have dared to promulgate in their favor the doctrine of non-intervention. Whether the dangers of the future will be as easily evaded or vanquished as have been those of the past, is a matter of hope, not certain prophecy. A few items of interest, from the gossip of Florence for the last week, throw some light on the present condition of affairs.

Since the affair of the bombs, or oyster-cans, or whatever they really were, the Government have been unusually vigilant; and have nipped in the bud, it is supposed, a serious plot of counter-revolution. You know it was discovered that the explosive contrivances in question had been manufactured, with mischievous if not murderous intent, at the celebrated pharmacy of the Church of Santa Maria Novella, which belonged exclusively to the Dominican Friars. Of course, an establishment, under the control of an organization so hostile to the liberty of the people, was a source of possible danger at any moment; and the Government waited only for a fit occasion to take the matter efficiently in hand. The occasion came about four days ago. The Church is undergoing repairs within; and under cover of the confusion, monks of the chapter have been for some time removing the valuable ornaments and gold or silver arms from the tombs of ancient families, and selling them, with a view of making the wealth of the Church as *movable* as possible. This being discovered, the Government immediately took the whole control of the establishment out of the hands of the priests; they were forced to deliver up the treasury and the keys, and resign their "temporal supremacy" on the premises. The work of repairing the body of the Church has been suspended, and a Committee appointed to examine into its present state, and estimate the cost of completion.

This fountain of agitation being plugged up, the great reservoir began to leak in other spots. The bell-ringer of the great Campanile informed the authorities that he had been offered a hundred scudi to ring the bell at midnight, as a signal for the uprising of the friends of the Duke. The honest fellow pocketed the scudi by way of making the Ducal party so much the poorer, and then revealed the plot. In the house of one FRESCOBALDI were found several hundred uniforms, imitated from that of the National Guard, and evidently intended as disguises, to be worn in some night outbreak, and add to the confusion of such an occasion. The landlord was put under arrest, but whether many others were suspected or taken is not known—the affair being hushed up. The people were, however, much excited about it, and laid the blame of it all at the doors of the *Codini* in general. It could hardly be expected that popular opinion would discriminate between the members of a class so devoted, as a whole, to the interests of the Grand Duke.

The term Codino means, literally, "*little tails*," and is commonly applied to the aristocracy, in allusion to the cues of their Court wigs of the last generation. The nickname, which slumbered for a time, has reappeared since the Revolution, and is now universal But in proportion as the *name* revives the *thing* vanishes. Many of the nobility have followed the Duke into exile; many more have fled in different directions, singly, from a scene which had become for them distasteful, if not dangerous. The finest villas that stud the Tuscan hills, or nestle in the valley of the ARNO, are desolate and empty. The most magnificent of all, which belongs to the Russian Prince DEMIDOFF, now at the Court of Vienna, will be, it is said, sold, if a purchaser can be found. It is even rumored that the treasures of Art, antiquity and vertu which it contains, will be subjected to the chances of a public auction.

And, finally, in consequence of the events which I have narrated, and others of a similar nature, all going to show that the presence of the aristocracy excited the people, and encouraged the agents of Austria, the Council *advised* the principal *Codini* to arrange their affairs within six days, and, for their own sakes, and the sake of quiet, to leave Tuscany for the present. It was becoming, in fact, a difficult matter to protect them from public insult or violence. And yet no desire is manifested, they being gone, to meddle in the least with their property. There is nothing to be found like the spirit which burned in a few months all the old chateaux of France, out of hatred to the class who owned them. Indeed, so soon as the independence of Italy is placed beyond a doubt, these very men, who plotted and labored against it, will be free to return, unharmed, to enjoy its fruits.

BUONCOMPAGNI, the nominal and anomalous Governor of this "Province," never signs the decrees which the Council promulgates. They are first posted in immense sheets on the walls of the State offices, in various parts of the city, bear the arms of Sardinia, and begin with the formula, "VICTOR EMANUEL II. being King;" but they are signed by the Ministers only—RICASOLI, who is President of the Council, taking precedence. Neither does Gov. BUONCOMPAGNI exact any honors, as being due his station. The Ducal boxes at the Opera remain dark and empty, while the head of the Government sits in a private box, like any other good citizen.

One of the most important decrees of the Council since the promulgation of the Constitution and Electoral Law of Sardinia, was the abolition some days ago of the *Concordat*. This places all the churches on the footing which they hold in Piedmont, subject to the control of the State. The contrast presented in this respect between Catholic Tuscany and Protestant Baden is sad and perplexing enough.

Yesterday morning was posted an ordinance confirming the provisional abolition last April of capital punishment. The punishment of death is to be in all [illegible] changed to imprisonment for life, in the Island of Elba. The first ten years of imprisonment are solitary, accompanied with labor; after which the convict will be allowed to work in company with others, under the restriction of silence. Provision is also made for a mitigation of punishment, after a long period of continued good behavior. The results of this experiment will add another valuable item to the already accumulated evidence which bears on the question of the death penalty.

For the first time in centuries Protestant schools have been opened in Tuscany. Two are now in operation, one for boys and one for girls. Rev. Mr. MACGOUGALL, pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church in Florence, is one of the movers in the matter, and receives contributions from all who desire the privilege of aiding in this good work, so favorably begun.

Last Sunday, RICASOLI solemly dedicated the banners of the National Guard at Leghorn, before an immense and enthusiastic concourse. Extra trains ran down from Florence during the day to convey the multitudes of spectators. The day's solemnities were concluded by a grand performance in the theatre.

The marriage of GARIBALDI took place at Como on Tuesday, the 24th inst., in the house of his friend, the Marquis RAYMONDI.

The news from Rome is ominous enough. A serious "demonstration" took place the other day—seven or eight thousand people being in the "crowd." It is significant that the arrests on this occasion were made by the French soldiers, and not as heretofore, by the Papal Police. There is great misery among the artists at Rome. All are deprived of employment. The robbers seem to be the only busy ones. On the night of the 21st of January, a merchant in the Via Condotti was robbed of about $8,000.

What the Pope will do, nobody seems to know, or to be able to guess. It is rumored that he intends, as a last resort, to call a General Council of Bishops, to deliberate on the state of the Church. The last Council of this kind was held in 1545, at Trent.

Florence is fairly entered upon the gayeties of the Carnival. The *Crocetta* Ball, night before last, was brilliant and gay, without any disturbance in the way of bombs. To-night there are *fourteen* balls in different parts of the city. To-morrow night the great masked ball at the Borghese, &c., &c.

Well, "such is life." Revel and revolution, conspiracy and carnival, balls in the palace, and bombs brewing round the corner!

R. W. R.

France and the Italian Question.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

The following is the text of the dispatch already mentioned as having been sent by the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the occasion of his assuming office. It is addressed to Count DE PERSIGNY, France Ambassador at London:

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 30.

MONSIEUR LE COMTE: The Ambassador of England has communicated to me a dispatch, in which, after examining the general situation in Italy, and showing the necessity of an understanding on the mode the best calculated to reëstablish in the Peninsula a durable and satisfactory state of things, the Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs sums up the general basis on which, in the opinion of the Government of her Britannic Majesty, that understanding ought to be based. The English Cabinet, considering that it is important before all things to obtain the assent of France and Austria, has charged Lord LOFTUS to make a similar communication to the Cabinet of Vienna, and I have the honor to send you a copy of these two documents.

They comprise, as you will perceive, M. LE COMTE, four distinct propositions:

1. France and Austria shall renounce intervention for the future in the internal affairs of Italy, unless called on to employ it by the unanimous assent of the great Powers.

2. The Emperor's Governme[illegible]ll come to an understanding with the Holy F[illegible]r to evacuate the Roman States when the reorganization of his army shall permit, and when our troops can be withdrawn from Rome without danger to the maintenance of order. Our army shall also quit the north of Italy within a suitable period.

3. The internal organization of Venetia shall be left out of the pale of negotiations of the Powers.

4. Finally, the King of Sardinia shall be invited by the Government of the Emperor, and by that of H. B. M. acting in concert, not to send troops into Central Italy until the different States and provinces, by a new vote of their Assemblies, after a new election, shall have solemnly declared their wishes; and if those Assemblies should pronounce in favor of annexation, France and Great Britain shall no longer oppose the entrance of Sardinian troops.

I have laid before the Emperor the dispatch of Lord JOHN RUSSELL to Lord COWLEY, and after having taken his Majesty's orders, I made known to the ambassador of England the manner in which we regard the overtures of her Britannic Majesty's Government.

The first of the four English propositions I told him could not be the subject of any difficulty. The principle of non-intervention is an international rule, the importance and authority of which no one appreciates more fully than ourselves, and in our opinion it forms one of the most essential elements of any serious and definitive regulation of the Italian question. If the Emperor's Government intervened it only did so in consequence of imperative circumstances, and of the state of things in Italy rendering intervention necessary for the protection of its interests; and it has always regarded as the term of its efforts in the Peninsula the establishment of a system calculated to prevent any intervention in future. Our opinions on this subject have been plainly expressed by the Emperor himself on the most solemn occasions. The proposition of the English Government would therefore only give a diplomatic consecration to a wish which is as evidently sincere as it has been frequently renewed. I therefore told Lord COWLEY that his Majesty's Government adhered to that proposition without reserve. I added that our opinion on this point had never varied, and that we consequently considered ourselves fully authorized to acquiesce in it without entering into explanations with the other Cabinets.

On the second point, in order to make known to the ambassador of England the dispositions of the Emperor's Government, I was likewise able to refer to its previous declarations, and especially to that of the first French plenipotentiary in the Congress of Paris. At present, as at that period, we sincerely desire to put an end to the military occupation of the Roman States. His Majesty's Government is also impatient to evacuate the Lombard provinces, and thus to put an end definitively to an armed intervention which the principles of our policy press us to abridge as much as possible. We receive, therefore, very willingly the English proposition with regard both to the Roman territory and to Lombardy; but considerations of opportuneness present here an importance which the English Government itself has not disregarded; and from the precautions with which the Government considers the measure ought to be surrounded, I thought myself authorized to establish clearly that the evacuation of Rome must necessarily remain subject to the certainty that no serious danger to the security of the Holy See can result from it, and that the evacuation of the Lombard provinces can only be effected at the moment at which either a tacit or avowed understanding of the great Powers shall guarantee the new organization of Italy.

Passing to the third proposition, I declared to the ambassador of England that it did not appear to me to lead to any objection, and that the Emperor's Government in principle could not do otherwise than assent to it. I, however, remarked to Lord COWLEY that it seemed to us useful to anticipate the eventuality of Austria thinking herself able to negotiate for special conditions by offering concessions in Venetia, and that it was necessary to reserve to ourselves in that case the power of examining the overtures which might be made by the Cabinet of Vienna.

As to the fourth and last point, M. LE COMTE, it concerns an order of considerations which do not permit me to give at present a definitive reply; and I had to remind Lord COWLEY of the position of the Emperor's Government with regard to the other great Powers, and in the first place to Austria. It is impossible to us not to see the obstacles which the provisions of the treaty of Zurich encounter. After having loyally employed during several months, its most constant efforts to facilitate the realization of them, the Emperor's Government has convinced itself that it is very difficult to entertain the hope of seeing these obstacles removed. It thinks that it may render itself the testimony of saying that in this matter it has fully executed its engagements. It is disposed besides to consider the means proposed by the English Government as well calculated to bring about a solution which will satisfy the interests of Italy, and which shall contain the guarantees of stability necessary for the general interests. These measures are in accordance with the principles which form the basis of our institutions, and we should have no right to dispute the efficactousness of the application of them to other countries. But whatever be our opinion as to the value of the arrangement of which Her Britannic Majesty's Government takes the initiative, we consider ourselves morally bound before deciding to confer on it with the Court of Austria. We must maintain the loyalty of the Emperor, the sincerity of his policy above all suspicion, and we cannot in the presence of the stipulations of Villafranca and of Zurich engage ourselves at once in a formal manner. If the inefficacy of our counsels and our measures has demonstrated to us the impossibility of reëstablishing the authority of the dispossessed princes, we are not the less bound to prevent all false interpretation and to set aside all doubts, by disengaging before all things, in frank explanations with the Court of Austria, the word of France.

On the other hand, we cannot forget that we recently invited Russia and Prussia to participate in the European Congress, the assembling of which appeared to us destined to assure both an understanding between the Powers, and to prepare the solution of the questions which would have been submitted to its deliberations. It did not depend on us that Europe, thus assembled, was not called to sanction a definitive arrangement; and we should fear to wound legitimate susceptibilities if, being compelled by the force of circumstances to place ourselves in another point of view, we abstained from calling the attention of the Cabinets of Berlin and St. Petersburg to the new situation created for us by important circumstances; and if we neglected to convince them of the necessity of discovering more practicable means of settling questions which cannot, without danger, be left longer in suspense.

I therefore replied to Lord COWLEY that, with respect to the fourth proposition, the Government of the Emperor, before taking any resolution, thought it indispensable to explain and justify its situation with the Court of Austria, on the one hand, and on the other with those of Prussia and St. Petersburg. The English Ambassador appeared to me to appreciate

...the motives which impose on the Government of the Emperor of the French this line of conduct, and I feel confident that the Government of her Britannic Majesty will acknowledge their justness and force. The reception we have given to its first three propositions would prove, if it were necessary, the sentiments with which we have met its overtures, and there can be no doubt as to our sincere desire of combining the solutions which are applicable to

ADDITIONAL FROM CHILE.

The New Congress—Commissioners Authorized to Negotiate Changes—Various Items.

VALPARAISO, Saturday, Jan. 14, 1860.

The wheat of our new crop is just beginning to come into the coast markets from the interior. The weather is of good quality. At ports Bio and Talcahuano, on the hills, depending on rain alone, and not known to the rest of Chile, the yield is very satisfactory. Herebouts, all that has yet been sown

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRIDAY, PATTI'S BENEFIT.
THE BARBER.

Closing.—The season will positively close on Saturday, with a Grand Matinée, as the opera opens in Philadelphia on Monday next, March 5.

FRIDAY, March 2—PATTI'S BENEFIT.
PATTI'S LAST NIGHT IN NEW-YORK,
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE,
PATTI, BRIGNOLI, FERRI, AMODIO, SUSINI,
Miss PATTI,

In addition to all the Music of the Opera, will sing, during the
CONCERT OF THE MUSIC LESSON,
Eckert's popular ECHO SONG, the popular Comic English Ballad, COMING THRO' THE RYE, and the ADELINA WALTZ.

SATURDAY, PATTI BENEFIT MATINEE,
Closing performance of the season, and the last appearance of Miss PATTI, Mad. COLSON, Mad. STRAKOSCH, BRIGNOLI, STIGELLI, FERRI, AMODIO, SUSINI, JUNCA. An entire opera, a complete act from another opera, and selections will be given, viz.
MARTHA, by PATTI, STRAKOSCH, BRIGNOLI, JUNCA.
ERNANI, by COLSON, STIGELLI, FERRI, SUSINI.
THE LIBERTY DUET from I PURITANI.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TO THE PUBLIC.

A Benefit Performance on an immense scale, which will include all the available operatic, dramatic and musical talent of the City, will be given at the Academy of Music during the first week in March.

The benefit is in aid of the widow of one of the principal agents of the Academy of Music, who died very suddenly while in the active discharge of his duties, and left four children of very tender years.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7. To commence at 7½.
UNDIMINISHED TRIUMPH.
MR. LESTER WALLACK, MR. BROUGHAM,
MRS. WALCOT, MRS. HOEY, MR. DYOTT,
MRS. VERNON, MISS MARY GANNON,
MRS. WALCOT, MISS MORANT,
In their great
ORIGINAL CHARACTERS,
Aided by
MR. YOUNG, MR. LEVERE, MR. PARSLOE, &c., &c.,
EVERY NIGHT
In the
ROMANCE
OF A
POOR YOUNG MAN.
No free admission except the Press.
Box Book open two weeks in advance.

WINTER GARDEN.
The return of the
COMIC MUSE
hailed nightly by
REFINED AND CROWDED AUDIENCES,
with bursts of laughter and delight. While other theatres offer great attractions of the more solemn and sensation school, the Garden has become the home of
MIRTH AND GAIETY,
where, in the charming extravagances of
MRS. JOHN WOOD
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
and a company unequaled for their ability in this character of performance, may be found a repast of merriment and vehement jollity, presided over by some of the brightest and most genial spirits on the stage.
Mrs. JOHN WOOD, Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
Mr. GEO. HOLLAND, Mrs. W. E. BLAKE,
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, Mr. B. B. JOHNSTON,
Mr. HARRY PEARSON, Mrs. J. H. ALLEN,
Mr. J. H. STODDART.
And the brilliant company of the Garden in
COMEDY,
MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA,
and
BURLESQUE.
EVERY NIGHT.
EVERY NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT, (Thursday,) March 1,
Will be presented the two act comedy, received on its production, Wednesday night, with
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER,
Entitled
THE GOVERNOR'S WIFE,
with the following cast:
The Governor, Mr. J. H. Stoddart; Hickory Short, Mr. Jefferson; Capt. Holystone, Mr. Pearson; Trevor, Mr. Davenport; Neb, Mr. Harrison; Miss Somerdown, Mrs. J. H. Allen; Letty Briggs, Mrs. John Wood, with songs and dances.
After which the Musical Extravaganza of
JENNY LIND,
in which Mrs. JOHN WOOD will give her celebrated
OPERATIC IMITATIONS.
Granby Gag.....Mr. Joseph Jefferson.
It had been the intention of the management to produce the "Last Edition of Ivanhoe" positively on Monday night, but the enthusiastic pleasure afforded by the
TWO GREAT COMIC PIECES,
THE GOVERNOR'S WIFE
and
JENNY LIND,
makes it impossible to remove them at present from the bills.
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 6½ P. M.
Doors open at 7; performance to commence at 7½.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER.
EIGHTH WEEK
AND
LAST NIGHTS
OF THE
BEAUTIFUL SCOTTISH DRAMA,
BY
DION BOUCICAULT,
entitled
JEANIE DEANS;
OR,
THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN.
ONE HUNDRED AND NINE THOUSAND PEOPLE have seen it.
MISS LAURA KEENE
as
EFFIE DEANS,
and
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
as
JEANIE DEANS,
Supported by
EVERY MEMBER OF THE COMPANY.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7¾ o'clock.
Dress Circle Seats can be secured TEN DAYS in advance. Balcony chairs, 75 cents. Sofa Seats, 50 cents.

MASON AND THOMAS—CLASSICAL SOIREES.
CHICKERING'S CONCERT ROOM, 694 BROADWAY.
FIRST CLASSICAL SOIREE.
SATURDAY EVENING, March 3, 1860.
SIGNOR STIGELLI
has on this occasion kindly consented to appear.
MESSRS. W. MASON, THEO. THOMAS,
CARL BERGMANN, J. MOSENTHAL & G. MATSKA.
Subscriptions for the series of four soirees will be received at Messrs. Chickering & Sons', and at Mr. C. Breusing's, and Messrs. Scharfenberg and Luis' Music Stores.
One subscription ticket to the four soirees, $3; three, $2; single ticket, $1.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
COOKE'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
Of the Great Troupe,
Previous to their appearance at the Boston Academy of Music,
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, March 1 & 2,
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
Horsemanship and other exercises by the Company.
On SATURDAY will be given the
FAREWELL MATINEE.
ELLA ZOYARA'S BENEFIT
On Saturday evening.
MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS' Engagement will commence on Monday, 5th March.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
ENGAGEMENT OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
The original Irish Boy and Yankee Gal.
On MONDAY EVENING, March 5, Mrs. Barney Williams will appear in a new comedy by Charles Wolcott, Esq., entitled
PATIENCE AND PERSEVERANCE.
Mrs. Williams in two characters, with songs.
Mrs. Barney Williams will also appear in her wonderful performance of AN HOUR IN SEVILLE, in which she will personate ten characters, with superb costumes. Several novelties are in preparation, and will be produced immediately.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES. GEORGE CHRISTY'S great farce of the BLACK STATUE.
GEORGE CHRISTY in his popular character of JAKE.
Mr. W. ARLINGTON in his great original special act of the LOUISIANA FLING.
Messrs. Bidoux, Williamth, M. Lewis, R. Smith and Co. in new acts, songs, dances, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 25 cents.

VAN AMBURGH AND CO'S. MAMMOTH MENAGERIE.
At Palace Gardens, every MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING.
Doors open at 10 A. M., 1½ and 6½ P. M.
Admission 25 cents. Children under nine 15 cents.
LARGEST COLLECTION OF ANIMALS IN THE WORLD.
Sixteenth week of the Great Moral Exhibition.
ONLY COMPLETE MENAGERIE IN AMERICA.
Here may be seen beasts, birds and reptiles of every variety and species, also,
Performing Ponies, Monkeys, Mules, Elephant, Lions, Tigers, Leopards.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Between Hester and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, March 29,
The performance will commence with the drama of
WI-COM-I-KET.
WI-COM-I-KET.....
THE ROUGH DIAMOND,
YOUNG AMERICA.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 BROADWAY
JEUDI, 1 Mars, 1860
LES TROIS EPICIERS,
Vaudeville en 3 actes.
LE CHEVALIER DES DAMES.

MRS. ELLEN KEY BLUNT has the honor to announce that she will give a Reading from the Poets at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 1, commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets, if sent for each, can be obtained at the doors.

ABOUT TO CLOSE—SOLOMON'S TEMPLE—9th-st., two doors east of Broadway.—Lectures every day at 2 and 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. S. Diehl, A. M., and explanations during the day. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cts., children 12 cts.

FREE EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS.—In consequence of dissolution of partnership, a very fine collection of oil paintings, richly framed, will be sold at private sale; only for a few days. Apply at No. 13 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., near Greene.

WHEELOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL PAINTINGS,
No. 369 GRAND-ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THURSDAY, March 1, 1860.
Can now be seen here an extraordinary living creature, just arrived from the wilds of Africa.
WHAT IS IT?
Is it a lower order of MAN? or
Is it a higher development of the MONKEY? or
Is it both in combination?
Nothing of the kind
Has ever been seen before!
It is alive! And it is certainly the
MOST MARVELOUS CREATURE LIVING!
It can be seen at all ordinary hours in one of the main saloons of the Museum during the day and evening; and in order that all may have an opportunity of witnessing this most remarkable of nature's freaks, it may be seen upon the stage, between the first and second acts of "The Octoroon," this afternoon and evening.
THE "WHAT IS IT?"
has nothing repulsive in its appearance, is playful, and is altogether the most amusing and interesting living specimen of creation ever seen.
The *Sunday Times* says of it:
"It is an animal which would seem to supply the link supposed by philosophers to exist between the human race and brutes. The new curiosity just added to the Museum stock seems to supply the real link between the man and the monkey. It was found in the interior of Africa, and, by good fortune, got alive to this country. It is monkey, all but the face, and that is purely human.
The New-York *Herald* says:
"WHAT IS IT?"—They have added to the list of curiosities at Barnum's Museum a most extraordinary freak of nature, consisting of a creature supposed to belong to the ourang-outang species, but having all the appearance of a human being. It was said to have been captured in the interior of Africa, on the border of the river Gambia, by a party who were in search of the famous gorilla. It stands about four feet high, and it weighs some fifty pounds; its age cannot be correctly ascertained, but it is supposed to be over twenty years. The formation of its hands, arms, and head are those of an ourang-outang, but its movements are those of a human being. Those who are fond of looking at the freaks nature frequently indulges in, should step in and form for themselves an opinion as to "What is It?"
The New-York *Sun* says:
"A nondescript animal, supposed to be a connecting link in the chain of animal life between the brute and human species, is now at Barnum's Museum. The limbs cannot be straightened any more than an orang-outang, its walk in an erect position is exceedingly awkward. The ears are far too high and too much back for a negro, the arms are several inches too long, in proportion, and the jaws and teeth are entirely animal. Its eyes are bright and intelligent, but the brain is quite small, and Dan Rice in his palmiest days never could produce a heartier Jim Crow laugh than this creature gets off on the slightest occasion. Sometimes a face in the crowd, another time its dress, and again its image in the mirror calls forth shouts of laughter. Various incidents which have already occurred show it to possess considerable powers of memory, and sometimes short words spoken by its keeper are repeated with considerable distinctness."
The New-York *Tribune* says:
"* * * The nondescript arrived is as lively and playful as a kitten. It seems to be a sort of cross between the ape species and the negro. The brightness of its eye and its intelligent responses to the words and motions of the person in charge at once relieve it from the imputation of imbecility."
The *Express* says:
"The animal at Barnum's is the nearest approach to human of any creature supposed to belong to the lower order of animated beings. It stands erect to the height of four feet, and weighs fifty pounds. The legs and arms seem to be shaped pretty much like those of a human being, though neither can be made as straight as the limbs of human beings generally. The legs are destitute of calves, as in the ourang-outang, and taper down from the thigh to the ankle. The feet are formed like a negro's, with the heel projecting; but the great toe is more like a thumb than a toe, and all the toes bend inward toward the sole. But the most striking part of the animal is the head and face. The bottom of the face about the mouth is comparatively broad, and tapers away toward the frontal bone, which is uncommonly narrow. The forehead also recedes. The upper part of the skull continues to narrow till at the crown it ends almost in a point. The ears are higher up and further back than is usual in the human race. The mouth is very large, and well filled with very white teeth, doubled all through. The tongue is human, but the jaws cannot close together by a quarter of an inch. The creature is speechless—making a sort of "cheeping" noise, and is always on the broad grin. It walks with awkward steps, like a child just learning on its two feet, which the exhibitor says it has lately learned—its natural method of locomotion being on all fours. It seems to be very imitative.
When brought here at first it refused all food except raw meat. Now it will eat fruit, cakes and almost any article of food eaten by human beings, but prefers flesh dressed very rare. A great deal of mirth was elicited on Monday night while the creature was being exhibited."
Also—Just arrived, in the steamer *Balize*, from California, a huge and savage BLACK SEA LION, entirely different from anything ever exhibited here before.
Also, a GRIZZLY BEAR, weighing 2,000 pounds.
The management gratified at the success of their enterprise
ANNOUNCE FOR REPETITION,
THIS AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock,
ALSO
THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
That surpassingly-popular, touching, amusing, and beautiful picture of Southern life,
BOURGICAULT'S FAMOUS OCTOROON!
In five Acts, and a multitude of Tableaux, from the AUTHOR'S COPY, with New Scenery, New Music, Dresses, New Effects: presented by the entire
DRAMATIC GENIUS OF THE COMPANY,
THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, the drama of
THE DUMB SAVOYARD AND HIS MONKEY.
After which
THE ALPINE MAID.
May be seen at all hours, the LEARNED SEAL, the wax statue of John Brown, Living Baby Anacondas, and enormous Serpents, Living Kangaroos, beautiful Aquaria.
Admittance, 25 cts.; children, 13 cents; parquette, 13 cents extra.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—THE PATENTEE OF AN article of domestic economy offers for sale State or County rights on reasonable terms. It is much wanted in every family, and in evidence of its utility, 2,500 have been sold this, its first season, at prices from $3 upwards. Profits 100 per cent. Premium awarded by the American Institute. Address by letter, B. Z. B., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

IRON WORKS FOR SALE—NOS. 55, 57, 59 AND 161 Goerck st., and No. 52 Lewis-st. The iron foundry, blacksmith-shops, pattern-shops, &c., with steam-engine and boiler, shafting, cranes, core oven, cupolas, blowers, &c. This establishment has done a profitable business for the last ten years, and is now in complete order for doing business. The fixtures, with buildings and leases, will be sold at reasonable rates to a cash customer.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND good will of a provision and smoking establishment. The store is located in a central position and has the facilities for doing a large and lucrative business. The ice-house (now filled) is capable of containing from 130 to 140 hogsheads. Apply at No. 75 New Canal-st., before 10 o'clock A. M.

FOR SALE—THE JERSEY CITY FEED AND Flour Mills. A safe investment and sure fortune, with a small amount of capital. Apply at the mill, corner of Green and Wayne sts., two blocks from the ferry, Jersey City.

PORTER WANTED.—AN HONEST AND INdustrious man wanted as porter in a paint and varnish store; he has some knowledge of paints, and can come well recommended. Address Box No. 3,962 Post-office, stating amount of salary wanted and references.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES, HORSES, wagons, lease of the grocery, liquor, flour and feed store on the corner of Broadway and 130th-st., Manhattanville, 8 years established, doing a profitable cash business. None that has not at least $3,000 need apply, to G. ZERAHN, on the premises.

RARE CHANCE.—TO LET—FOURTEEN YEARS established dry-goods store, all complete, with fixtures, &c.; also a store for Millinery, long established, Nos. 160 and 162 3d-av. Apply to F. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY to a capitalist to invest in a new manufacturing business. We can show for a certainty that three thousand dollars can be doubled every month. Apply at No. 599 Broadway, Room No. 22.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers. Also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. WARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 868 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Manufactory Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. Established 1848.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.
Parties in search of Chamber Furniture that will stand the "test of time" may rely upon getting superior goods at moderate prices, both in Enameled and Solid Walnut Suites. Also, Paillasses and Matiresses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

SCHOOL FURNITURE,
Of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State.
Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, camp stools, blackboards of slate, of any dimensions. Also, office and Bank desks, and bookcases of every description, made to order by R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—FIRST CLASS IN various styles and colors. Also grained and ornamented. Warranted superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Also Mattresses, Bedding, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO, No. 652 Broad way.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS.
PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.
Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. HALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 20 feet.
These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.
For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply personally, or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Barling-slip.

5,000 TONS FORGE PIG IRON OF A superior quality for sale, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to the LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL COMPANY, No. 45 Exchange-place.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low price, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 26 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 26 William-st.

TO PERSONS TRAVELING SOUTH.—BE sure to procure one of Dr. LA VARD'S Celebrated Medicinal Belts. Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Druggists, Broadway. A certain preventive against yellow fever, and cure for constipation and dyspepsia.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
FARE 62 TO ALBANY.
On and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge, 8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 5:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 12:30 and 5 P. M. For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Dépôt.
For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Dépôt.
For Mitterton, 3 P. M., from 26th-st. Dépôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M., mail; and 3:30 P. M., express (connecting with N. Y. C. R. R.) Returning, will leave Williams' Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains, 5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton, 7 A. M. Mitterton, 7 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M., mail, and 4:10 P. M., express train.
The 9 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express train connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroad. Baggage checked for the Mail and Express trains corner White and Centre sts., from 7 to 8:15 A. M., and from 1 to 2:40 P. M.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.
The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *vid* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 5:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:30 and 3:20 P.M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MESSENGER, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4 and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, HIGHLANDS, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, SQUAN, &c., *vid* steamboat ALICE PRICE. Leave Murray-st. wharf March 1, at 11 A. M.; 2d, 12½ P. M.; 3d, 2½ P. M.; 5th, 5 A. M. and 3½ P. M.; 6th, 4 P. M.; 7th, 4 P. M.; 8th, 6 A. M.; 9th, 7 A. M.; 10th, 7½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; 12th, 8 A. M.; 13th, 9½ A. M.; 14th, 10½ A. M.; 15th, 12 M. Returning, will leave Red Bank 2½ hours after the boat leaves New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Newburgh Express, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of GRENELLE, TALMAN, BIBBY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
WILLIAM H. GRENELLE.
ALEXANDER H. DRUMMOND,
WILLIAM L. TALMAN,
EDWARD A. BIBBY.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1860.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM H. GRENELLE and EDWARD A. BIBBY, of the late firm of Grenelle, Talman, Bibby & Co., have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and style of GRENELLE & BIBBY, for the purpose of transacting a Custom-house, Brokerage, General Forwarding and Commission business, at No. 4 Broad-st.
WM. H. GRENELLE,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1860. EDWARD A. BIBBY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM L. TALMAN and ALEXANDER H. DRUMMOND, of the late firm of Grenelle, Talman, Bibby & Co., have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and style of TALMAN & DRUMMOND, for the purpose of transacting a Custom-house, Brokerage, General Forwarding and Commission business, at No. 20 Pine-st.
WM. L. TALMAN,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1860. A. H. DRUMMOND.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the names and firm of M. K. JESUP & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. GILEAD A SMITH retiring therefrom. MORRIS K. JESUP & JOHN KENNEDY will sign in liquidation.
MORRIS K. JESUP,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1860. JOHN KENNEDY.
GILEAD A. SMITH.

The undersigned will continue the business of General Railway Agents and Commission Merchants, at No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, No. 44 Dearborn-st., Chicago, under the firm of M. K. JESUP & CO., as heretofore.
MORRIS K. JESUP,
JOHN KENNEDY.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE NOTICE, the undersigned will continue the business on his own account, with the agency of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company.
NEW YORK, March 1, 1860. GILEAD A. SMITH.

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of JACKSON & THROCKMORTON, Architectural and Nautical Iron Works, Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Austin H. Throckmorton, retiring.
The business of the late firm will be settled by Peter H. Jackson, who will continue the business in company with James Jackson, under the firm of JAMES L. JACKSON & BRASHER, at Nos. 157 to 179 East 28th-st., corner of 2d-av., where every description of fine iron-work for buildings and vessels will be manufactured.
PETER H. JACKSON.
AUSTIN H. THROCKMORTON.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1860.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL Committee on Contested Seats in the Board of Aldermen will meet in the Chamber of the Board on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, March 1, 1860, at 2 o'clock. All persons interested are hereby notified to be present at the above-mentioned time and place, without further notice.
H. W. GENET,
C. G. CORNELL,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
J. H. BRADY,
HENRY SMITH,
} Special Committee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between Henry Farnam, Thomas C. Durant and Charles W. Durant, under the firm name and style of FARNAM & DURANT, has been this day dissolved, by mutual consent.
HENRY FARNAM,
THOMAS C. DURANT,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1859. C. W. DURANT.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, which will be known under the firm, name and style of E. BACKUS & CO., for the transaction of the sewer and general foundry business. Salesrooms, No. 233 Water-st. Foundry at Stuyvesant, Columbia County, New-York.
EVENS BACKUS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1860. HENRY H. GIBBS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a copartnership under the name of STEPHEN W. SMITH & CO., for the manufacture of corks, sale of corkwood, and of Abernethy's Patent Cork-Cutting Machines. The business will be conducted at No. 43 Centre-st., near Duane.
STEPHEN WM. SMITH.
LOWELL A. MANN.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of WHITE & MACDONALD is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued, and all debts due the late firm collected by WM. WHITE.
WILLIAM WHITE.
EDGAR J. MACDONALD.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between WM. SIMPSON, Jr., and LOUIS F. SCHAEFER, in the firm name of SIMPSON & SCHAEFER, is hereby dissolved, and that the undersigned is alone authorized to settle up the business and sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
WM. SIMPSON, Jun.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the name and firm of EGBERT MILLS & CO., Carpenters, doing business at No. 959 Broadway, has expired this day by limitation. The business will be carried on at the same place by EGBERT MILLS, who will settle all accounts of the firm.
EGBERT MILLS.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1860. JAMES HOUSMAN.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of BURKE & BRIGGS is this day dissolved, by mutual consent WILLIAM L. BURKE, the remaining partner, is alone authorized to use the name of the late firm in liquidation.—Dated Feb, 15, 1860.
WILLIAM L. BURKE,
GEORGE BRIGGS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—E. T. & S. RYDER HAVE this day associated with them ALFRED V. RYDER and MITCHELL RYDER, and will continue the business under the firm of E. T. & S. RYDER & CO.
FEB. 1, 1860.

NOTICE.—MR. EBEN BARTON IS A PARTNER in our business from this date. The firm name will remain the same. WM. EDGAR BIRD & CO.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1860.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—ME. J. E. FISHER is admitted as a member of our firm from this date.—NEW-YORK, March 1, 1860. FISHER & CO.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 221 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

SHIPPING.

IN ADVANCE OF THE U. S. MAILS!
OLD MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS
AT
PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
REGULAR DAYS 8TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

On MONDAY, March 5, at 2 P. M.,
The North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch the splendid Steamer
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Commander,
For ASPINWALL DIRECT, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamer
GOLDEN AGE,
J. T. WATKINS, Commander,
AND PROCEED DIRECTLY TO SAN FRANCISCO.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.
For passage, apply at the office—over the gate, on the wharf at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.
N. B.—Letters to all parts of California will be taken by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s and Freeman & Co.'s Expresses by these steamers

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $80.
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail March 31.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, March 17, at 12 o'clock, M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KRUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
The new and first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad for Richmond and Petersburgh.
Freight to Norfolk, six cents per foot; to Petersburgh, eight cents per foot, and proportionate rates.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Millar,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch,
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 29.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 7.
AFRICA, Shannen, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 14.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wed'day, March 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 28.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 4.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wedn'day, April 11.
NIAGARA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'ay, April 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST via CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Cabin passage, $18; Deck, $6. The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on SATURDAY, March 3, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. Through tickets to the New-Orleans Races: $30; Augusta, $25; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; to Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charlotte, N. C., $22; Fernandina, Fla., $20; Jacksonville, $21; Palatka, $23. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD